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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-90-210  
Tuesday  
30 October 1990

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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### **Algeria-Mali-Niger Tripartite Meeting Ends**

*AB2910174090 Bamako Domestic Service in French  
2000 GMT 26 Oct 90*

[Text] The Algeria-Niger-Mali tripartite interministerial meeting ended this afternoon in Gao. After two days of discussions, the delegations made a complete and selfless analysis of the problems posed in the border areas. Souleyman Kantara Cissoko, our special correspondent sums up the deliberations for us.

[Begin Cissoko recording] The Gao meeting enabled the three interior ministers, Mohamed Salah Mohammadi of Algeria, Mamadou Tanja of Niger, Issa Ongoiba of Mali to examine their cooperation, especially following their meeting in Tamanrasset, Algeria in July concerning the movement of persons and property in the border areas. The final communique issued at the end of the deliberations stressed that the sides noted with satisfaction the execution of the agreement signed on 15 March 1989 in Tamarchef between Algeria, Mali, Niger, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development concerning the socioeconomic integration of their respective countries and peoples settled in Algeria following the drought that raged in the Sahel countries.

Also, Algiers, Niamey, and Bamako reaffirmed their willingness to pursue their efforts to improve regularly the conditions of life of the border dwellers and to ensure the regular movement of persons and property in accordance with the spirit of good-neighborliness existing between the peoples of the region who are linked by a deep bond of friendship and who share a common destiny.

In his closing address, Minister Issa Ongoiba particularly emphasized the comprehensive option of integrated and harmonious development in the border areas in an atmosphere of peace and security. To this end, he made some suggestions:

1. The need for all the countries to increase the frequency of their mobile patrols along the borders.
2. The need to sensitize border dwellers to respect the laws and regulations in force within the countries of the region.
3. The need to strengthen cooperation among the countries to efficiently fight drug trafficking and other dangerous substances as well as smuggling.
4. The need to strengthen cooperation and exchange experiences in resettling displaced people.

In his remarks at the closing session, Minister Issa Ongoiba stated that the process engaged in by the countries is irreversible and nothing can keep it from succeeding. In this way, the Gao tripartite interministerial meeting ended. The next meeting will take place in Niger. [end recording]

### **Banda Receives SADCC Delegation in Blantyre**

*MB2910190490 Blantyre Domestic Service  
in English 1800 GMT 29 Oct 90*

[Text] The chairman of the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] Council of Ministers, Honorable Peter Mmusi, today held discussions with his excellency the life president, Ngwazi [eagle] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, at Sanjika Palace in Blantyre.

Speaking to newsmen afterward, Hon. Mmusi said he had called on the Ngwazi to brief him on the activities of SADCC and to hear his views on the organization. He said during the audience, the life president reiterated his belief in SADCC and its plan of action. He said the life president also encouraged the SADCC Secretariat to continue working along the course of success.

Earlier, Hon. Mmusi, who was accompanied by the SADCC executive secretary, Dr. Simba Makoni, held talks with the minister of finance, Honorable Louis Chimango; the minister of forestry and natural resources and local government, Honorable Stanford Demba; the secretary for the presidency and cabinet, Mr. Justin Malewezi; and other government officials.

Commenting on the talks, Hon. Mmusi said they discussed what sector Namibia would coordinate in the regional grouping, and how Malawi is fairing in coordinating forestries, fisheries, and wildlife sectors. He said the discussions will help his delegation make recommendations to be tabled at the SADCC Council of Ministers meeting scheduled for January next year.

This afternoon, Hon. Mmusi and his delegation visited the Blantyre city [words indistinct] (?rural) SADCC project which is funded by the Norwegian Government.

### **IGADD Meeting Elects Secretary General**

*EA2610113390 Djibouti Domestic Service  
in Somali 1700 GMT 24 Oct 90*

[Text] The Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development [IGADD] extraordinary meeting ended last night with the Council of Ministers electing a Ugandan national, Mr. (Dabithe) Stepelele Muthiu, as IGADD executive secretary general. The election of the executive secretary was announced today at IGADD headquarters by the Ethiopian minister of foreign economic relations. The new secretary general will officially take over the post on 22 January 1991. Until that date, he is expected to work with the outgoing secretary general.



**Gabon****Second Round of Elections Reported Smooth**

AB2810093690 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 28 Oct 90

[Recorded passages in italics]

[Excerpts] Voting in the second round of the parliamentary elections in Gabon took place today. The second round concerned 48 of the 120 seats of the future National Assembly. Despite the boycott called by the chairman of the National Renewal Movement-Lumberjacks [MORENA-Bucherons], Paul Mba Abessole, today's voting proceeded in a calm atmosphere, especially in the country's main towns—Libreville; Port Gentil, the economic capital; and Oyem, in the northern province of Woleu-Ntem, from where we have just contacted our special correspondent, Albert Edoukoulou.

[Edoukoulou] *There was no heavy turnout at Oyem for this second and last round of elections in the commune. The mayor, Nguéba Gaston, said he believed this low turnout was not due to the Lumberjacks' call for a boycott, but rather the lack of interest manifested by voters whose candidates were not successful in the first round. The counting of votes in three out of the commune's 17 polling stations has just begun, while at the prefecture ballot boxes coming from the Nighe and [word indistinct] cantons results are trickling in. The second round of elections took place in a calm atmosphere, but security was nevertheless tightened in the early part of the evening in preparation for the counting.*

You have just heard that there was a low turnout today at polling stations at Oyem in the Woleu-Ntem Province. Another center of attraction of these elections is Port-Gentil, the economic capital, which was the scene of rioting last May following the death of the secretary general of the Gabonese Progress Party [PGP], Joseph Rendjambe. As on Sunday, 21 October, Port-Gentil voted smoothly during this second round of the parliamentary elections in Gabon. Our correspondent, Roger Asseyi, reports:

[Asseyi] *The curtains have finally been drawn on the first legislative elections in Ogooue-Maritime Province. Forty-five days of election fever have just come to an end. At 1800, Africa No.1 is now in a position to project the initial trends. At various polling stations up-country, for example, the opposition PGP is expected to take a comfortable lead. This, of course, remains to be confirmed.*

*But the big news for the day is, by far, the effective participation of the MORENA-Lumberjacks, the other opposition party, in the town of Gamba. The Lumberjacks today presented candidates to contest the two seats where the runoff election is taking place. The score attained has not yet been disclosed, at least not in the meantime. What matters, we are told, is participation.*

*It is obvious that the behavior of the Gamba Lumberjacks will give rise to a few questions. Why did they not follow the instructions of the party leadership in Libreville calling for the withdrawal of MORENA candidates? Was this due to lack of discipline on the part of some candidates of this party, and what could be the repercussions of such a decision which one may consider an offhand decision? The MORENA-Lumberjacks candidates at Gamba today engaged in a political act that will be discussed further.*

We thank our special envoys. And now, we move on to the Gabonese Ministry of Territorial Administration where all the results are received. This time we have on the line Jean de Dieu Ntongobono. Over to you, Jean de Dieu.

[Jean de Dieu] *Thank you, Guillaume. The atmosphere is still one of expectation here at the Ministry of Territorial Administration. The National Commission for the centralization of results has not even begun its sittings. This means we have no rough idea here yet in regard to the results and to the turnout. Voting in Libreville went on smoothly this morning. There was no hustle at all at the polling stations for a number of reasons. First, inhabitants of Libreville woke up this morning to a heavy downpour. Next, Father Paul Mba Abessole launched a call for a boycott, a call which, though not widely adhered to, certainly dampened the spirits of several voters who were expecting a heated encounter between the Lumberjacks and the PDG on the one hand, and between the PGP and the PDG on the other. There is also the well known fact that runoff elections normally draw fewer crowds than the first. The only voters who went to the polling stations were those concerned by the runoff elections. [passage omitted]*

*Well, I have just received a piece of information. (Vincent de Paul Miounda), MORENA-Lumberjacks candidate for Langoue, has reportedly maintained his candidacy. He did not follow Father Paul Mba Abessole's instructions. [passage omitted]*

**Rwanda****Army Said Poised To Recapture Border Post**

AB2910192790 Paris AFP in English 1917 GMT  
29 Oct 90

[Text] Merama Hills, Uganda, Oct 29 (AFP)—Rwandan Government forces are poised to recapture the border post of Kagitumba from the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), which overran it during the invasion of the country at the beginning of October, military sources said here Monday. The commander of Uganda's National Resistance Army (NRA) in the area, Colonel Reuben Ikondere, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE (AFP) at the Merama Hills border post that following the reported advance of Rwandan Government troops to the border, he had advised local people to leave.

He said refugees fleeing fighting in Rwanda had confirmed to him that Rwandan Government troops were advancing towards the border post of Kagitumba. Col. Ikondere said rebel troops had already left the border post and dispersed inside Rwanda.

Local people at the border said that despite the reported advance on the border post by the Rwandan Government troops, they had not heard any evidence of fighting, suggesting that the rebels had decided not to confront the advancing government forces.

Earlier reports said that government troops had recaptured the strategic garrison town of Gabiro, about 65 kilometres (40 miles) from the Rwandan-Ugandan border, which the rebels captured two weeks ago. Other reports also claimed that during the capture of the town, 110 rebels had been killed, but these reports have not been confirmed by independent sources.

A rebel deserter told AFP near Merama Hills on Monday that government troops had recaptured the northwestern town of Nyagatare, also formerly in the hands of the rebel forces. The 19-year-old deserter, who refused to be named, said that during the fighting scores of soldiers from both sides were killed in the heavy fighting, which, he said, was concentrated around Ryabega and Rwem-pasha villages in the Nyagatare area.

Other reports said government forces last week ambushed rebels along the main road linking Gabiro and the border post of Kagitumba, during which 10 government soldiers were killed and 15 others wounded. The reports did not indicate rebel casualties. The Rwandan Government forces also claimed to have captured a 12-barrel Katyusha gun and an anti-aircraft gun.

[Kigali Domestic Service in French at 1635 GMT on 29 Oct reports that the president "reaffirmed his people's position towards the external aggression of 1 October: no direct negotiations with the assailants for so long as they do not withdraw from our territory. The envisaged intervention force must be deployed along the Rwanda-Uganda border."

[Kigali Domestic Service in French at 1115 GMT on 29 Oct states that the rebels "yesterday again violated the cease-fire" by attacking government positions at "Gabiro, Nyagatare and (Ryavega)."]

### Zaire

#### Mobutu To Meet Kigali, Rebel Representatives

EA2910191590 Mbuji-Mayi Domestic Service  
in French 1630 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] The Rwandan conflict—It is now time for mediation. Indeed, Belgium by way of the voice of its prime

minister Wilfried Martens, during the EEC extraordinary summit held in Rome, Italy, has asked France, Germany, and the Netherlands to help in the build-up of an African intervention force in Rwanda.

Elsewhere, the four heads of state meeting in Gbadolite last week, decided to send a group of observers to northeastern Rwanda, now shaken by fighting between the Government army and Rwandan Patriotic Front rebels.

Next Wednesday [31 October]—as I said at the beginning of this news bulletin—Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko will receive representatives of the Kigali government and of the rebels in Gbadolite.

#### French Magistrate Investigating Bombing Arrives

AB2910215290 Paris AFP in French 1348 GMT  
27 Oct 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 27 Oct (AFP)—Jean-Louis Bruguiere, a French examining magistrate who arrived in Kinshasa on Thursday [25 Oct], has since begun hearing a suspect likely to have been involved in the bomb attack on the French UTA DC-10 which claimed 170 lives on 19 September 1989, reliable sources disclosed on Saturday in the Zairian capital.

The suspect, Mr. Ngalima, a native of the Zaire's Equator Province who has lived in Congo for a long time and is suspected there of belonging to the opposition, was arrested a few days ago following an investigation conducted jointly by the Zaire's legal arm and the French Public Prosecutor's Department.

Mr. Bruguiere told AFP on Saturday that this investigation, which is extremely complex, had numerous ramifications and that everything had to be checked and crosschecked in order to be able to trace the way back to the persons really behind the attack. In his view, there is as yet no certainty as to the suspect's direct involvement in organizing the attack, although according to the Zairian press, he took an active part in its execution.

The French magistrate explained that his trip also enabled him to have an overview of the inquiry which takes him to Brazzaville, Ndjamena, and Kinshasa. The UTA aircraft, which left Brazzaville on Tuesday morning, 19 September, for Paris, via Ndjamena, exploded during the flight over Niger, with 156 passengers on board, including several Congolese and Zairians, and a 14-man crew.

## Kenya

### KANU's Komotho on Norway Relations, BBC

EA2510200190 Nairobi KNA in English 1638 GMT  
25 Oct 90

[Text] The Kenya ruling party, KANU [Kenya African National Union], has unreservedly supported the recent government bold move to sever diplomatic relations with Norway for grossly violating the diplomatic norms by interfering in the internal affairs of Kenya, the national secretary of the party, Mr Joseph Kamotho has said. He said that Kenya as a sovereign state, after fighting for her independence, could not sacrifice or mortgage her sovereignty for anything. Mr Kamotho said this today when he addressed a press conference at KANU headquarters to make clear the party's stance on a number of issues that have affected the country in general in the recent times.

He said the dynamic ruling party will always be spontaneous and responsive to issues that affected the country and will support the action taken by the government to safeguard Kenyans' integrity, security and sovereignty.

Mr Kamotho, who also thanked the government for flushing out all illegal aliens for collaborating with dissidents to undermine the government, hit out at the British Broadcasting Corporation for concocting slanting stories about Kenya to mar her good image in the international community.

Addressing reporters on a wide range of topics to give the party's stand, Mr Kamotho said that it was now quite clear to Kenyans that Norway has all along supported political fugitives and dissidents who have been operating in Oslo and other Western capitals with the aim of destabilising and overthrowing by violent means the democratically elected Government of Kenya. Said Mr Kamotho: "Let it be clear to Norway and their collaborators that Kenya, having fought for her freedom and sacrificed life and property for liberation, will at all times jealously defend her freedom and will never mortgage her sovereignty, integrity and freedom for anything."

Mr Kamotho, who is also the minister for transport and communications, added that neither will Kenya accept any technical aid with strings attached to it for undermining her peace, freedom, sovereignty and prosperity.

On illegal aliens, the party general secretary said that their continued presence was a threat to the country's peace. Mr Kamotho said that foreigners should not abuse the country's generosity and hospitality by engaging in activities that were undermining the security and peace of the country. He said foreigners should know that they lived in the country at the pleasure of Kenyans, whom they must be grateful to by desisting from unlawful activities.

Mr Kamotho paid glowing tribute to President Moi for his no-nonsense public address to the nation on the

Kenyatta Day. He said the president's message gave Kenyans great assurance and confidence in his firm and enlightened leadership of the country. The message, he added, inspired patriotism and nationalism among Kenyans and gave them hope for a greater, safer and more prosperous nation. "KANU therefore renews its unshakable support for his excellency and the KANU government in championing the inalienable rights and freedoms of Kenyans in defending our country's constitutional democracy," he said.

Hitting at BBC, Mr Kamotho said that the party was dismayed and perturbed by the consistent slanting of stories by the BBC about Kenya and called on the government to take immediate remedial measures to counter the propaganda. He cited yesterday's BBC Kiswahili commentary on the current rounding-up of illegal aliens, in which, he said, the author claimed that the government move was aimed at Ugandans living in Kenya.

He said that the world must realise that the exercise was aimed at illegal aliens and refugees not behaving in accordance with U.N. conventions governing the behaviour of refugees.

He discounted the BBC commentary and said it was done by people from neighbouring countries employed by BBC who were jealous of the tremendous progress and peace Kenya had achieved and made.

Mr Kamotho, answering a barrage of questions from reporters, reiterated President Moi's remarks that Kenya Airways will not start exchange flights with South African Airlines until the abominable apartheid [system] was completely dismantled. Mr Kamotho said that Kenya has been in the forefront of supporting the ANC [African National Congress] in fighting apartheid and would not abrogate her support by collaborating with an oppressive and racial regime in any economic or social contact.

The press conference was also attended by the party's national deputy executive officer, Mr Chirau Ali Mwakwere, and the party's deputy public relations and public policy officer, Mr Samwel Njoroge.

### \* Ouko's Murder Said To Remain Mystery

91AF0087A Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW  
in English 28 Sep 90 pp 8-9

[Text] The voluminous, 2,000-page report on investigations into the death of the former minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Dr. Robert Ouko, was presented to the attorney-general, Mr. Justice Mathew Guy Muli, by the head of the New Scotland Yard team that made the probe, Superintendent John H. Troon, on Monday this week, and it is widely expected to unravel a number of mysteries surrounding the minister's death. Although ordinary Kenyans may never get to know exactly what is contained in the report as it will not be published, they have hope that it will shed some light on the intriguing questions on the circumstances surrounding Ouko's death. In an official statement released



by the government a few days after the late minister's charred body was found only a few kilometres from his Koru home in Kisumu District, preliminary police investigations pointed towards a possible suicide. The statement raised more questions than it answered.

One of the most important questions which the Scotland Yard investigations must have dealt with was how Ouko left his Koru home on the night of February 13, this year, when he disappeared. It is not clear in the minds of the public whether the late minister left his home of his own volition, whether he was enticed to go, or whether he was forced out by his murderers. Several witnesses at the Koru home averred that the minister stayed up late before going to sleep in his bedroom. Numerous press interviews with workers at the home also revealed that Ouko had entertained visitors that evening and seen them off at around 10 pm, before going back into the house. Some of the workers said that the late minister had asked for and received the keys to the gates and they were later reported to have been found at the gates. There were also reports that Ouko had asked for keys to the farmhouse store, from where a jerrican of Super Dip (cattle dip chemical) was later found missing. A similar jerrican was found at the spot where the late minister's body was found. The actual contents of the jerrican that was found near the body were never disclosed. The chemical or substance with which the late minister's body was burned is also still a mystery that only the Troon report may be able to unravel.

Other items which police reported they found near the late minister's charred remains were a Somali sword-cum-walking stick, a .38 special revolver with an empty cartridge (it was later confirmed to have belonged to Ouko), a polythene bag containing neatly folded socks, a pair of jeans, a kitenge shirt, a leather jacket in whose pockets were found four rounds of ammunition, and shs. 450 [shillings] in notes, a box of matches and a torch. The big question here is: if Ouko was murdered as the Scotland Yard probe team had already declared during their investigations, how did the items get there? Several of the workers on the farm declared that the items belonged to Ouko, but nobody actually saw him carry them there. Should it turn out that the late minister was murdered, then the killer or killers made elaborate efforts to make it look like suicide. The stories told by some of the farm hands, also, do not seem to tally with the murder theory. This is one of the mysteries that is likely to have been dealt with at length by Troon's investigating team.

The white car which was seen at Ouko's Koru home late the night the late minister disappeared is another mystery. On several occasions during the 110-day investigations, Troon publicly appealed to the driver and the occupants of the car to contact his team at their base at the Sunset Hotel in Kisumu, but it is not certain if anybody ever did. At one point, late in the investigations, Troon lamented that it was regrettable that despite his numerous appeals, neither the driver nor the occupants of the car had contacted him.

The car may form an important chapter in the Troon report, given that he seemed to have been preoccupied with it for quite some time.

Ouko's exact movements in the days prior to his disappearance and subsequent death are also puzzling, especially since April 28, this year. Troon revealed that the minister had been seen and positively identified at Kericho late on the night of February 6, and that he was smartly dressed and driving alone in a pick-up vehicle. According to Troon, the late minister must have been driving to either Nakuru or Nairobi to meet somebody or some people. At the time of his announcement, the Scotland Yard detective appealed to anyone who may have seen or met Ouko then to contact his team and give information. Only the report can reveal whether anyone volunteered information regarding Ouko's movements on the said date, as well as what the late minister may have been going to do. His other movements in the days prior to his death were fairly well-documented soon after his death.

Perhaps the biggest mystery of all which the report is expected to unravel is who killed Ouko, and with what motives. Rumours have linked the government with the murder, as well as with attempts to cover up the murder and make it look like a suicide. Speculative reports in some British newspapers have even stated that Ouko was murdered by some of his cabinet colleagues, whose identities have never been published. Some of the newspapers purported to have got their information from Troon's final report.

The government has done its best to stem such rumours. At one time this year, a number of people were questioned by police, and others arrested and prosecuted for "rumour mongering." On May 4 this year, during a function in the Kisumu Rural constituency of Mr Wilson Ndolo Ayah (who was appointed to take over Ouko's ministerial portfolio), President Daniel arap Moi expressed dismay and regret that shortly after Ouko's death, many people were misled into believing that the government had played a part in the brutal act. "The government could not kill anybody, and anyone who knows whoever was responsible and keeps quiet will face the wrath of God. If I did not like Ouko I could not have helped him in the election. How could I let him go to America if I did not trust him?" the president was reported to have asked.

Only a few senior government officials who have already been privy to the interim report which was presented to the commissioner of police, Mr. Philip Kilonzo, last June, could know the contents of the final report, which the government has refused to publish, on the grounds that it is a result of police investigations which are never for public consumption. In the absence of any revelations, rumours and speculation are bound to continue. Now that Troon has officially handed the report over to the government, the next big question is what action, if any, the government is going to take on the probe findings.



### Somalia

#### SNM Attack on Hargeysa Kills Over 450 Troops

EA2910185590 (Clandestine) Radio of Somali  
National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] Battle report—In the past two weeks righteous fighters of the Somali National Movement [SNM] of the 31st Battalion have been continuously engaged in fierce fighting with the desperate soldiers of the dictator Siad. Constant raids on enemy positions have been going on unabated for the last two weeks around Hargeysa. This morning at 0700 the gallant SNM forces attacked enemy positions around Hargeysa, killing more than 450 enemy soldiers, destroying their defenses, and forcing enemy soldiers to retreat to central Hargeysa. The attack lasted till 1400 this afternoon. Our field reporter said sporadic gunfire could be heard at 1600 this afternoon.

Casualties suffered by SNM combatants and more damage caused to the enemy war machine, which included two tanks destroyed, will be brought to you in our subsequent bulletins.

#### Government Massacre Claimed

EA2910182090 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somalia  
National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 28 Oct 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Listeners, as you have already heard on Radio SNM [Somali National Movement], the SNM fighters

have been carrying out large-scale and continuing military operations. During the operations Mohamed Siad Barre's soldiers suffered heavy losses. The main fighting took place in the Northwestern Region, particularly in and around Berbera and Hargeysa. Even though the dictator has launched offensives and brought up reinforcements, he was unable to win on the battle field and instead suffered the worst defeats.

With their high morale, the SNM righteous fighters are determined to implement and carry out their armed struggle to free their people from the oppression imposed by the country's political system. They are also determined to fulfil their national duty, thereby fulfilling the promise they made to the Somali people.

As previously mentioned, the enemy forces suffered heavy losses during recent military operations by the SNM fighters. Despite the enemy's reinforcements, it could not win the fighting around Hargeysa airport. During the fighting at Hargeysa airport many enemy soldiers were killed or wounded and military equipment was captured or put out of action.

After the conscripts realized that they could not withstand the devastating blows of the SNM righteous fighters, they resorted to massacring children, women and elderly people. This is a typical characteristic of the oppressive system. Whenever the dictator suffers at the hands of the SNM fighters, he goes off massacring innocent civilians. But whatever his beastly action might be, he will not get away with it. The justice that Somali people are seeking will ultimately be theirs.

### State President Invites FIDA to Negotiations

MB2910155290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1545 GMT 29 Oct 90

[By Norman Patterson]

[Text] Pretoria Oct 29 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk has given the Federal Independent Democratic Alliance [FIDA] the go-ahead to participate in the upcoming negotiation process, FIDA President John Gogotya said after meeting Mr. de Klerk in Pretoria on Monday. Eleven members of FIDA's National Executive Committee met Mr. de Klerk at the Union Buildings to discuss FIDA's participation in the negotiation process.

Mr. Gogotya said after the meeting FIDA had a "feeder membership" of 400,000 to 600,000. FIDA was at this stage not prepared to form an alliance with the National Party because it still considered the party oppressive. Mr. Gogotya said FIDA was prepared to negotiate with the African National Congress [ANC], but would not go to the ANC "cap in hand".

The formation of ad hoc discussion groups between FIDA and the government on such issues as security and local government had also been discussed on Monday. He said Mr. de Klerk's response to the question of FIDA participating in the negotiation process had been "no problem".

FIDA said in a press release on Monday it doubted whether people would learn to elect leaders on political rather than cultural or ethnic grounds. Under such circumstances, majorities carried the risk of being artificial and ultimately oppressive if the democratic process was to be limited to simplistic models, such as the Westminster system.

According to FIDA, national resources should be protected by the state. It considered culture, art, national traditions and symbols as such resources. It also advocates the right to private economic initiative, the right to private property, and to one's own rewards and fair taxation. "Special and penalising taxes may be imposed in cases of an under-utilisation of personal resources, capital or land, so as to encourage productivity, and as an alternative to nationalisation," FIDA said.

### Foreign Minister Urges Lifting of Sanctions

MB3010093290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0901 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] Pretoria Oct 30 SAPA—The prospects for blacks in southern Africa would be damaged if European countries delayed the lifting of sanctions against South Africa, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said in Pretoria on Tuesday.

Mr. Botha told an Africa Institute conference that a concerted effort was needed to bring about a southern African development programme.

The establishment of such a programme would require extensive discussions with the European Community and

[word indistinct] physical infrastructure of the region. More use should be made of South African expertise when assisting southern Africa. Hundreds of thousands of black southern Africans would pay the price for each additional day sanctions were not lifted, he argued.

Mr. Botha said the ANC's [African National Congress] continued calls for sanctions were making it impossible to achieve a five percent growth rate needed for creating a required 350,000 jobs annually.

"Black South Africans must wake up. My black friends should believe me when I say to them, 'you are being harmed'." Mr. Botha said in his address experts predicted a bleak outlook for Africa because it was being marginalised and left behind by the world.

### CP's Van Der Merwe on 'White' South Africa

MB2910135090 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1115 GMT 29 Oct 90

[From The "Africa South" Program]

[Text] While there's much talk about a new constitutional model for South Africa, the country's pro-apartheid white Conservative Party [CP] opposition remains doggedly determined to maintain racially based territorial separation, and to establish a white homeland. Conservative Party spokesman, Mr. Koos van der Merwe talks to reporter, Ed Richardson.

[Begin recording] [Van der Merwe] There are large areas in South Africa which have a majority white occupation, and there the criticism that we are not in a majority falls away.

[Richardson] Where does the Conservative Party then stand on partition and on a white state?

[Van der Merwe] The official policy of the Conservative Party is that the land outside the black states, and outside the Indian and colored group areas, and outside the agricultural areas of the coloreds—all that land is white South Africa. This is our official policy.

[Richardson] Do you see that changing? Because that's still the majority of the land in the country.

[Van der Merwe] Oh yes, why should it change? Because that land is legally and historically ours and we maintain it economically. So, if the black people or the ANC [African National Congress] or others wish to make propositions to us about land, then they can talk to us about that.

[Richardson] How do we define Afrikaner? If one looks at the division of cultural—culture must include language, it must include the number of years people have been in a certain country, shared values, et cetera—if one looks at that, there is a large colored population, or so-called colored population, that are also Afrikaners.

[Van der Merwe] Similarly there are Germans, and there are Austrians—and I don't see the difference between them—yet some of them are Germans and some of them

are Austrians. In South America you have Peruvians and you have Chileans, and you have Paraguayans—I don't see the difference between them—yet they all speak Spanish and so forth, yet they are in different countries. So, in South Africa, the psychological and other reasons and the patterns in South Africa, the development and the standards and so forth, have developed in such a manner that we feel that we are separate from the colored population, in the same manner as those people are different.

[Richardson] Is this mainly because of color? Because there, there isn't a handy sort of thing about darker shades.

[Van der Merwe] Color doesn't come into it. Color doesn't come into it at all. People oversimplify the issue by saying that it's a color issue, a person is black or so, we all know that is not true. A person who is black belongs to a completely different value system. The same with the coloreds. The same with the Indians. But, suppose the Indians today were white, white as snow, that wouldn't have changed it.

[Richardson] You said publicly that South Africa will...[changes thought] the solutions will have to have international acceptance. Do you think that partition—which way it has worked you can argue quite credibly that it's worked elsewhere in the world. That Europe, western Europe is the size of South Africa, and is partitioned,—but hasn't it got such a bad name in South Africa that it won't be acceptable here.

[Van der Merwe] I don't think so. I think we have a lot of silent partners in this. My personal view is that if you really talk privately to the homeland leaders, they wouldn't want to dissolve their homelands. They would want to retain it in some or other form. If you speak to the Indians, most of them that we speak to, are petrified by the prospects of an ANC domination. Same with the coloreds, same with most whites. If you talk to National Party supporters they tell you, hell, we just don't want a black communist-dominated ANC government. So, we have a lot of silent supporters. What we have to do is come forth with a strategy which is in trend with the changed circumstances in South Africa. Now, all that need to be done is the government and the ANC and the others must acknowledge the principle of self determination, and if we then, I don't say we are going to, but if we do then join the negotiation table, we can then knock out a new South Africa in which there will be room for self determination for those who want it, like the Transkei and some of the homelands, or maybe the coloreds and the Afrikaners and so forth, but they will be a part of South Africa in which people who want to have an integrated South Africa, a nonracial South Africa, where they can enjoy that, so you please both of them.

[Richardson] At the moment we're talking about negotiations, where does the CP stand on talking to the government and on possibly even talking to the ANC or PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] or whatever?

[Van der Merwe] The word talk is one thing and the word negotiate is another. Talk: I may climb into an aeroplane and talk to Mandela and ask about his health and so forth, but negotiate means to sit down and seriously negotiate about the future of your people. Now at this stage there is no possibility that we will negotiate the future with the government and the ANC. As I indicated, one of the important reasons is the fact that they don't acknowledge the right of self determination, so, for our fundamental philosophy of self determination there is no room in the new South Africa. So, what are we doing there. [end recording]

### PRC Hopes To Expand Relations After Reforms

MB3010115090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1014 GMT 30 Oct 90

[By Andrew Lefoka]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 30 SAPA—Communist China would normalise its relations with South Africa only once apartheid has been ended, and after SA [South Africa] had re-examined its relations with Taiwan, South Africa Foundation spokesman Gavin Lewis said on Tuesday.

The two conditions were spelt out to the director general of the foundation, Kurt von Schirnding, on his visit to Communist China 10 days ago, Dr. Lewis said.

Mr. von Schirnding, the first representative of organised SA [South African] business to visit China, according to the foundation, was a guest of the Chinese Association for International Understanding, which represented organised Chinese business. The visit culminated in a meeting with a high-ranking member of the Chinese Government, Dr. Lewis said. He had asked Mr. von Schirnding to convey China's strong support for the reforms initiated by President F.W. de Klerk, a foundation statement said.

SA [South Africa] had been urged to re-examine its relations with Taiwan because China objected to Taiwan being "representative of the Chinese," Dr. Lewis added in an interview. According to the statement, China had expressed its desire to normalise relations with SA [South Africa] once certain conditions had been met.

Mr. von Schirnding's visit included top level meetings with Chinese business and industrial leaders. They had expressed their strong interest in increasing trade with SA, the statement said. SA Foundation is a private sector body representing the views of SA organised business overseas. Mr. von Schirnding's trip had been undertaken to expand business contacts of the foundation in the Far East, Dr. Lewis said, adding the foundation already had good contacts in the West.



### Speakers Comment on Nationalization of Banks

MB3010114490 Johannesburg Television Service  
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] A senior African National Congress [ANC] economic unit member says the nationalization of banking sector in South Africa will not be necessary if a new government can reach agreement with the banking sector on a so-called social and economic contract. Mr. Vella Pillay, an international banker based in London, told a seminar of the Islamic Bank in Johannesburg that one of the tendencies which cause concern among ANC members is the merging and formation of giant banking conglomerates.

[Begin video recording] [Reporter Kobus Bester] If there is one thing on which all the speakers agreed, it was that the banking sector can play a significant role in the development of the new South Africa and the upliftment of less privileged groups within the population. How this is to be achieved, however, brought differences of opinion to the surface.

Mr. Pillay said the South African banking sector in its present form is so sophisticated that it provides a service mainly to the white community. He said the rationalization of the sector is a natural tendency in the formation of power. The ANC, however, felt that this power can be used to undermine a new government's social and economic reform programs.

[Pillay in English] On the other hand there is no intention on our part to think in terms of attacking the scale of the conglomeration directly. If we can achieve an understanding with the banks on the basis of this kind of social and economic contract, which I spoke about, then I think we will go a long way towards coming to an understanding that does not require any further set of policies of an antimonopoly or antitrust kind.

[Bester] The manager director of First National Bank, Mr. Barry Swart, said, however, that he is totally opposed to any form of state control of the banking sector. Mr. Swart said he believed in the free market mechanism. He said the rationalization and greater concentration of power within the banking sector is unavoidable. He said it is the only way in which banks can afford the ever rising levels of technology in order to provide a better service to their clients. It also places banks in a better international bargaining position. Mr. Swart said banks are already providing an important service to so-called backward communities. The South African Black Taxi Association, SABTA, is a good example of this, he said. Seventy-five percent of SABTA members would initially not have been able to get a bank loan under normal banking conditions.

Another speaker, the registrar of banks, Dr. Hennie van Greuning, proposed that one solution towards making banking more accessible is the formation of a cooperative bank which would operate as society.

[Greuning] Among cooperative banks there are no shareholders' funds, and no dividends. That can be fairly

acceptable to certain people's political or ideological standpoints. But in this kind of cooperative banking the important thing is the issue of how accessible it is to the whole population. That is something that has to be worked on. For the costs of regulation or the costs of such an institution the expenses should be as low as possible. One can thus begin at the lowest level where only housing loans and higher purchase is allowed with a minimum of regulation. One can also go further and introduce a type of cooperative bank with only membership of the association being a prerequisite. [end recording]

### PAC Economist on Economic Goals, Leadership

MB291016-074 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
29 Oct 90 p. 3

["Own Correspondent"] Report: "Nationalisation Not Answer—PAC"

[Text] Mzamba (Transkei)—The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] recognises that wholesale nationalisation is not the answer to SA's [South Africa] future economic prosperity—and the organisation would not impose restraint on foreign companies operating in SA if it came to power.

This apparent departure from previously stated hardline policies was made by Dr. Siphso Dhlamini, a senior PAC economist, who addressed nearly 200 businessmen at the Black Management Forum's conference at the Wild Coast last week.

Dr. Dhlamini told delegates: "The PAC is aware that the future economy of Azania will rely heavily on encouraging the production of more goods that can be sold overseas."

The organisation also recognised that the lifting of sanctions would bring opportunities for both black and white businessmen, and the PAC would try to encourage the establishment of new export markets, offering incentives to potential investors. It would not interfere in international markets.

Dr. Dhlamini said that as a result of the unbanning of the PAC, the organisation had drawn up a document for discussion among its members which also dealt with the question of free enterprise.

Elaborating on his remarks in an interview afterwards, Dr. Dhlamini said "we are not against nationalisation". And, while the question of redistribution of wealth would have to be recognised, the PAC did not see wholesale nationalisation as the answer for future economic programmes.

Asked whether he thought recent policy changes by the PAC would be supported by rank-and-file members, he said: "They know that the PAC will never abandon the interests of the black people."

And in contrast to the often-heard chants of "One settler—one bullet" heard at PAC meetings, Dr. Dhlamini adopted a more moderate line towards radical



white organisations such as the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and the CP [Conservative Party].

"We want to give whites the assurance that they have nothing to fear, and that whatever they fear will be addressed by the PAC at its conference next month."

Asked to comment on a likely successor to the late Zeph Mothopeng as the organisation's leader, Dr. Dhlamini said the PAC's acting chairman Clarence Makwetu was admired by many members of the PAC and therefore "stands a chance."

Commenting on whether a change in leadership would result in significant policy changes, he said: "I don't think so. Clarence Makwetu has been part and parcel of the present policy."

If there were to be changes this would be motivated by the need for change itself, rather than because there was a change in leadership. Dr. Dhlamini, who has a PhD in economics from Makerere University in Uganda, said one option the PAC was considering as a means of redistributing wealth was the creation of a special fund which would lend money to employees to enable them to buy shares in companies.

Initially these shares would only be for workers "in the upper-income bracket". The system would gradually be expanded as the population became better educated.

The question of improving wages would be "a matter for the State". The PAC would also launch a massive campaign to fight illiteracy. "We must not forget that all this cannot be achieved by sitting down and waiting for other people to do it for us."

"We are going to have to keep on fighting to achieve what our forefathers fought for to allow the rights of people to be taken advantages of," he said.

#### **Relations, Business With Countries Examined**

*MB2910180690 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 29 Oct 90 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Edyth Bulbring: "Morocco's Relations With SA 'Improve'"]

[Text] Commercial visits between SA [South Africa] and Morocco, the establishment of overflying and landing rights in the country and the setting up of telecommunication links were on the cards, Foreign Affairs sources said yesterday.

These issues were part of structured talks held between President F.W. de Klerk and King Hassan during De Klerk's visit to the Moroccan capital, Rabat last week.

The sources said it was expected diplomatic ties between the two countries would be announced next year after a visit to SA by Moroccan Foreign Affairs Minister Abdellatif Filali.

Visits to Morocco by SA businessmen to explore technical, industrial and commercial opportunities were imminent and the process had already begun, the sources said. Reciprocal visits by Moroccan businessmen were also expected.

Granting of overflight and landing rights by Morocco would cut the flight time to Europe by 38 minutes and mean enormous petrol savings.

**BARRY STREEK** reports that it was reliably understood that negotiations about overflying or landing rights were at an advanced stage in other countries in West Africa near Senegal.

Although a distance of about 320km across Algerian territory still remained a problem. SA diplomatic sources said there was a very strong possibility that negotiations could result in SAA [South African Airways] not being forced to fly around the "bulge" of Africa, at considerable extra expense and time.

"It looks very promising," one source said.

The extent to which progress was being made was underlined by De Klerk's visit to Dakar in Senegal, which was officially described as an "extended technical stop-down".

This was the first official SA government visit to Senegal in 27 years. It was made possible through discreet negotiations by SA's non-resident trade representative in Cape Verde, Cape Verde President Aristereas Pireira and Senegalese diplomats.

With the government of both Morocco and the Ivory Coast wanting to establish diplomatic relations with SA, and South African diplomats making discreet visits to nearly every country in Africa, where trade and diplomatic links have also been discussed, the tide is certainly turning.

The establishment of trade and air links with Madagascar earlier this year was another indication that Africa's approach to SA was changing.

And last week Zimbabwe allowed an all-party delegation of South Africans to visit the country and hold discussions with government officials.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha's has been urging Western governments to become more involved in African issues.

De Klerk, speaking at a press conference Dakar last week, said: "The important reality is that the new South Africa will be an integral part of Africa and will play an integral role in Africa."

He hoped these developments would enable SA to "take its full rightful place as an African nation".

#### **\* Uwusa Secretary on Upcoming Congress**

*91AF0077B Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in  
English 7-13 Sep 90 p 20*

[Interview with Bhekisisa Richard Mhlongo; date and place not given]

[Text] The Inkatha-aligned United Workers' Union of South Africa [UWUSA] is currently preparing for its

national congress in December, after being forced to postpone it because of a lack of funds.

Although in existence for four years, its paid-up membership has increased by only 50,000. There are also signs of tension in the union, with some opposition to its fourth general secretary [GS], Bhekisisa Richard Mhlongo, who was appointed in December last year.

NEW NATION spoke to Mhlongo about some of the issues facing the union.

[NEW NATION] Why is there a shortage of funds? What are the problems?

[Mhlongo] Uwusa is a worker-controlled organisation and it relies mostly on subscriptions. We need to raise about R200,000 [rands] to stage a national conference.

[NEW NATION] Where are you hoping to raise the money from?

[Mhlongo] From outside the union—at the moment we have not identified any one source in particular—the question of sponsorship is a very sensitive issue. Mostly you find that, when you approach an organisation for funds, that organisation would want to control Uwusa.

[NEW NATION] Uwusa has in the past had relations with the Israeli trade union federation, Histadrut. What is your relationship with them now and will you be approaching them for money to finance your congress?

[Mhlongo] Since I took over as general secretary, I have been communicating with them as well as the Canadian trade union movement.

[NEW NATION] Will you accept financial help from Histadrut, which does not have a very good track record in protecting workers' interests, especially low-paid Palestinians? Histadrut is also known to have advocated replacing Palestinian workers with Jews.

[Mhlongo] I cannot say that I will. The offer will have to be put to our membership. I'm not very familiar with Israeli politics. My speciality is Italian and British politics.

[NEW NATION] Do you have any contact with the Italian trade union federation CGIL?

[Mhlongo] Yes, we were introduced to the CGIL about five months ago. I have written to them and I'm expecting a reply from them. We have also made an application for affiliation to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).

[NEW NATION] How do you reconcile moves by your union to establish links with CGIL, which has a strong socialist leaning, when Uwusa is firmly against socialism?

[Mhlongo] Well, that is new to me. In that case we will not go along with them.

[NEW NATION] There has been talk of tension in Uwusa and uncertainty about your position as GS?

[Mhlongo] When I was appointed general secretary, the Empangeni region was opposing my appointment. All five regions in the Transvaal are under my control. In Natal four of the five regions are under my control.

So it is clear, without any doubt, that I am the man to speak to.

[NEW NATION] Is there any possibility that the tensions could split Uwusa, with workers from the Empangeni region, which is not necessarily Inkatha-controlled, breaking away?

[Mhlongo] No. We will resolve our differences.

[NEW NATION] What is your paid-up membership?

[Mhlongo] According to research carried out last year, we had 200,000 members.

[NEW NATION] But on your books, what is your paid-up membership and how much has it grown since Uwusa's launch in 1986?

[Mhlongo] We have 100,000 paid-up members and 200,000 signed-up. In 1986 we had 50,000. We stand a very good chance of becoming one of the biggest unions in the country.

[NEW NATION] Are you saying that you will exceed the one million paid-up membership of Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions]?

[Mhlongo] I do not think that Cosatu has one million members because only five percent of all South African workers are unionised. We think we can take away 300,000 members from Cosatu because Cosatu and UDF [United Democratic Front] have promoted sanctions. And, now, many workers, even on the mines, are being retrenched. So workers believe that these unions are not representing their interests.

[NEW NATION] But are retrenchments on the mines not directly related to the fall in the gold price, which is controlled by world market forces and not sanctions?

[Mhlongo] That is right—we cannot control that. But we must promote employment.

[NEW NATION] Would you then say that you are against privatisation, which goes hand in hand with retrenchments and loss of employment?

[Mhlongo] I think the government, and not individuals, must control the railways and post office. I am therefore opposed to privatisation.

[NEW NATION] Which sectors are you organised in?

[Mhlongo] We have 30,000 members in our transport union, mostly concentrated in Natal. We are pushing all transport workers joining Uwusa directly into the transport union. We also have a textile union under our umbrella.

[NEW NATION] Uwusa was started as a general union. Does the establishment of unions for different sectors

mean that it is now transforming itself into a kind of federation of industrial unions?

[Mhlongo] Uwusa was established as a federation. But the organisations made a mistake and recruited individuals rather than trade unions. At the moment we have two registered affiliates under us.

[NEW NATION] What percentage of your 100,000 paid-up members are concentrated in the Transvaal?

[Mhlongo] We have over 55 percent of our members in the Transvaal. And we are expanding. Soon we will be opening offices in Pietersburg.

[NEW NATION] Are you planning to establish a presence in the Cape?

[Mhlongo] Yes. In fact we were planning to open offices in the Eastern Cape where we have workers organised at three factories.

[NEW NATION] What is Uwusa's position on the Labour Relations Amendment Act, for example, its promotion of minority unionism?

[Mhlongo] We reject the LRAA because we were not consulted by the government. We also reject minority unionism. We believe recognition should only be extended to majority unions—those that have 50 plus one percent membership. I think, by promoting minority unions, they are destroying the working class.

[NEW NATION] So you are opposed to the existence of minority unions in factories?

[Mhlongo] I think majority unions should be the ones that should have an agreement with the company to negotiate wages and conditions of employment. But we also believe that any worker should have the right to be represented by any person of his choice when it comes to dismissals, but not in terms of wage negotiations. That is wrong.

[NEW NATION] So you would agree that, at Haggie Rand, for example, where there has been conflict between Uwusa and Numsa [National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa] members and where you have a minority membership, you have no right to negotiate wages and working conditions.

[Mhlongo] Yes, but I think it is fair for me, as a trade union, to request other unions to allow me to be an observer at wage negotiations.

[NEW NATION] What are the major issues likely to come up at your congress later this year?

[Mhlongo] The violence between Inkatha and ANC [African National Congress] supporters. We don't want to see the ANC fighting Inkatha and Inkatha fighting the ANC. We feel that we are brothers, no matter what, we remain brothers. We will also deal with the political awareness of our members.

[NEW NATION] What is Uwusa's relationship with Inkatha?

[Mhlongo] We do not have any formal affiliation to Inkatha. But we support Inkatha principles one hundred percent.

[NEW NATION] But how do you reconcile your opposition to privatisation with Inkatha's support for it?

[Mhlongo] I would not know much about Inkatha's position on privatisation.

[NEW NATION] What is your position on the nationalisation of mines and banks?

[Mhlongo] I think the government must have a say in running mines and banks but should not own them. The government can, for example, have a representative on the board of directors so that they can see how profits are used.

#### \* Gencor Leader Discusses Future of Company

91AF0077E Johannesburg *ENGINEERING WEEK*  
in English 14 Sep 90 p 3

[Interview with Gencor (General Mining Union Corporation) Chairman Derek Keys; date and place not given]

[Text] Much of Gencor's success in the past few years has been attributed to the dynamic leadership of Derek Keys. *ENGINEERING WEEK* had an in depth interview with Keys to find out what he has in mind for his company and its subsidiaries.

[ENGINEERING WEEK] What plans do you have for the remainder of the cash from last year's rights issue?

[Keys] There are three developments running which will require cash at some point.

One of them is platinum development (set out in the Impala statement). One of them is Oryx mine. The third is the refinery extensions at Genref.

All of these developments are proceeding. We haven't slowed spending on any of them. They may use a large portion of the rights issue money, although we also have investments which we could sell to help finance them.

The stainless steel project is another possibility. If that goes ahead it may well be that Gencor will be called on to provide some funding.

Then there is also the Moss gas option, which would require a considerable amount of money.

I like to run a group like this with extra money at the middle (with the holding company). That encourages the managers as they become aware there are resources available to support their enterprises.

[ENGINEERING WEEK] What is holding up the Columbus project?

[Keys] The stainless steel market has dropped. Columbus is a big, complicated project, which involves



foreign investors and foreign customers. It's also a partnership project, which tends to slow things down.

We weren't satisfied with our initial yield calculations for Columbus, so we have to go to work on it. We are massaging it.

If there is a strong gold market, we won't have to find finance for Oryx, as the market will put the money up. Nevertheless, if there is not a strong market, I am certainly not going to stop spending money on Oryx. The same with Impala, Genref and Samancor.

A mining finance house exists as a kind of flywheel to make sure that projects go ahead when the markets for those investments are down.

[ENGINEERING WEEK] When will Gencor start work on the Genref refinery?

[Keys] We haven't yet decided in principle that we are going to go ahead with it, but I know we will. We are spending about R40-million [rands] on the feasibility studies.

At some point in the next 12 months the decision point will arrive and we will start work.

[ENGINEERING WEEK] What is your estimate of the cost?

[Keys] It wouldn't surprise me if it cost over R1-billion.

[ENGINEERING WEEK] What do you see as the source of your earnings growth over the next two to three years, with Samancor and Sappi looking shaky?

[Keys] Samancor is down on ferrochrome but up on manganese. With Samancor we expect the '90s to be a much better decade for commodities. That applies to Sappi as well.

I expect all our divisions to grow in real terms. Gold is a bit tricky because the ups and downs in the gold market extend over considerable periods. However, in the long term I don't see any problem with gold.

[ENGINEERING WEEK] At what oil price will you exercise your option to buy 30 percent of Mossagas?

[Keys] I don't know. It does not just depend on the price.

It depends on the expectations of the price, on how much capital has been spent to get there, on how much we would have to put up, on what the plant looks like when it comes into production and on how it works.

[ENGINEERING WEEK] If you do exercise your option, how much will it cost you?

[Keys] I don't know. It depends on what the capital cost turns out to be. I think it will be higher than R8-billion. The original arrangement was for us to put up 12 percent of the capital cost.

[ENGINEERING WEEK] What are the prospects of recovering significant oil from Soekor?

[Keys] The latest find that has been announced, of which we own 20 percent, is the best we have had so far. There is a good chance it is a commercially viable reservoir.

In other words, we are close to finding profitable oil. We haven't drilled many holes that haven't hit something.

[ENGINEERING WEEK] Are you planning to realign capital overseas in the same way De Beers has done?

[Keys] No. Fundamentally because we don't have enough there.

[ENGINEERING WEEK] Would it be to Gencor's advantage if Sanlam amalgamated Malbak and Fed Volks?

[Keys] We are not looking to increase our industrial share because we are primarily a mining house. We are not seeking a strategic advantage in diversification the way Anglovaal is.

The Malbak and Fed Volks groups are big enough to operate efficiently without duplicating functions.

[ENGINEERING WEEK] What is your view of the ANC's [African National Congress] call for the breaking up of conglomerates?

[Keys] I have an open mind about it. Maybe there are some benefits to be gained from it. Gencor is so decentralised it wouldn't make a great difference to any of our components if they were operating on their own.

Divisions like Genmin, Sappi and Malbak are all independent companies. They have their own identity.

Whether I would be able to lead them as easily is difficult to say.

[ENGINEERING WEEK] Do you think there are better alternatives for the redistribution of wealth?

[Keys] I don't think the breaking up of conglomerates has anything to do with the redistribution of wealth. It has to do with efficiency and it may have to do with restricting control.

[ENGINEERING WEEK] Is the threat of "dismemberment" holding you back from committing yourself to projects?

[Keys] No.

[ENGINEERING WEEK] It has been predicted that Aids will ruin the SA [Republic of South Africa] economy. One estimate says that between 45-50 percent of adults will be carriers by the turn of the century. Are you taking the Aids threat seriously and what are you doing about the Aids problem?

[Keys] Based on our own statistics we are not inclined to add any fuel to these nightmarish statistics. At this stage we believe the prediction you have quoted is implausible.



We don't monitor our people on a regular basis so we don't have statistics on how fast it is spreading. However, for Gencor at this stage it is a fairly low level problem which we seem to be containing.

Workers are now screened when they first apply for work in the mining industry. We also have an education programme for our staff.

We tell people about it, warn them and try and help them prevent the spread of it. When we identify Aids carriers we don't fire them, we assist them.

[ENGINEERING WEEK] Do you have mining rights overseas? When and how are you planning to exploit them?

[Keys] Yes, we have and we are exploiting them. We have a gold mine in Brazil which is being expanded. We are also prospecting there because we do have rights.

Brazil is a kind of treasure house. The problem is they can't get their act together, so it's hard to make money out of them.

We are also involved in Australia. We are prospecting in Turkey. The grades there are good. We are involved in other small countries on a small scale.

[ENGINEERING WEEK] How much have you invested in Brazil?

[Keys] A couple of hundred million dollars.

[ENGINEERING WEEK] What are the prospects of getting involved with mining in the Soviet Union?

[Keys] Nothing definite at present. We have had some discussions. Whether they will lead anywhere, I don't know. It is too early to say what the Soviets are looking for.

At this stage they want to know what we can do and we have told them. We haven't even looked at a definite prospect and I don't know whether we will. They are talking to everybody.

It's a long way from home for us.

#### \* KaNgwane Chief Discusses Role of Homeland

91AF0081A Johannesburg THE NEW NATION  
in English 21-27 Sep 90 p 5

[Interview with kaNgwane Chief Minister President Enos Mabuza; date and place not given]

[Text] Among the expected players in the negotiating process are Bantustan leaders. Some observers argue that their exclusion at the table could be hazardous as some claim to represent vast constituencies.

NEW NATION spoke to Inyandza National Movement (INM) president and kaNgwane chief minister Enos Mabuza, who has worried the South African Government by playing a role in the anti-apartheid struggle and simultaneously occupying one of the highest apartheid-created posts for blacks—the leader of a Bantustan.

Mabuza, who spent most of his time in the teaching profession, emerged in the late seventies as a leader of INM, whose initial agenda included resisting incorporation of the kaNgwane area into Swaziland.

In 1986 he surprised the world when he became the first homeland leader to officially meet with the ANC [African National Congress] leadership in Lusaka and said that he was prepared to resign as soon as the ANC and the government were negotiating for a future non-racial South Africa.

He shocked Pretoria when he testified in litigation during the Delmas trial of UDF [United Democratic Front] leaders in 1988.

However, he is still the victim of criticism from some quarters who, like him, are Charterist.

Early this year, he agreed to hand over the administrative control of Matsulu township to Pretoria following a demand by residents led by a civic association affiliated to the UDF.

NEW NATION met Mabuza this week and discussed with him his role and that of the INM and the kaNgwane government.

[NEW NATION] Since the kaNgwane government was established more than a decade ago, there have surely been some general elections. What has the voting percentage been?

[Mabuza] The percentage in the last general election, in 1988, was just over 39, which we regard as the highest of any other self-governing territory. And INM won over 95 percent of all the votes cast.

We are proud that our legislative assembly has 67 percent popularly elected members. This means that the balance of power is held by the people, who elect the members, rather than designated members or tribal chiefs.

[NEW NATION] The commonly known official opposition in the homeland stands for incorporation into Swaziland. Is there any other group opposing your party and your government, and how does it operate?

[Mabuza] We are aware of extraparliamentary groups who are opposed to the homeland policy. It has always been our stand that they are welcome to operate and we have respected and protected their right to do so.

We have civic associations and youth organisations belonging to almost all political ideologies in the country, who have been operating throughout the homeland.

We advocate a policy of dialogue with them. If they have any grievances or complaints against us, we have favoured a situation whereby we can talk to each other, in spite of the fact that they are opposed to the homeland system.

[NEW NATION] Does the kaNgwane government give the civic associations any powers?

[Mabuza] We have not granted them any powers because they have not asked for them. But they have made representations to us from time to time and we have tried to address their complaints and grievances within the limits of our capabilities.

We appreciate their help in discovering sensitive areas which the local authorities might have overlooked.

[NEW NATION] You are on record as saying that you are against the homeland system. How do you reconcile this with your continued leadership of a homeland?

[Mabuza] Yes, I do not and I never have recognised the homeland system. And I am aware that, superficially, there is a contradiction in terms. But, practically, if one takes into account the political objectives, there is no contradiction.

Firstly, if I had opted out, the opposition would have managed to incorporate this area into Swaziland. I do not think this would have been in the interest of the inhabitants of kaNgwane.

Secondly, had I preferred to stay away from the homeland system, Pretoria would have succeeded in installing a puppet, who would have taken up their offer of political independence. And, we have seen confrontation in Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei and Transkei. We are therefore sure that independence would not have been in the interest of our people.

Thirdly, had I opted out, activists belonging to extraparliamentary groups would have been harassed, arrested and wished away from the region.

Lastly, my presence here should be seen within the context of the whole liberation struggle.

[NEW NATION] While the INM has some achievements in the anti-apartheid struggle, the criticism is that it has chosen to deal with the leadership of the liberation movements and neglect their grassroots' structures. What is your comment on that?

[Mabuza] We do not believe that this claim is justified. We, as leaders of INM, have, of course, dealt with the leadership of other political parties. But our supporters at grassroots level have dealt with supporters of other organisations and we have encouraged this interaction.

But it must be clear that we, as leaders of an organisation, can not interact with grassroots structures of other organisations, especially those that never come to us. As soon as we become aware of their existence and they come to us, we offer them a platform.

[NEW NATION] You have had countless contacts with ANC president Oliver Tambo in London. Have you used him as a model or are there other ANC leaders whose example you would like people to follow?

[Mabuza] Tambo and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela have an admirable simplicity, humility, and are

soft-spoken but with a very strong resolve. They are highly sensitive about the ordinary people and I believe our young people, in particular, should take from them. These are not just political leaders, but intellectuals in their own right.

[NEW NATION] What are your ambitions in the future South Africa?

[Mabuza] I have no ambitions at all. I would, however, like to devote my time to the promotion of programmes with an educational orientation. It is a field I love most.

[NEW NATION] Last month, state president F.W. de Klerk came up with the concept of regional governments and your response was that you could only accept this if it emanated from a new dispensation. Suppose the new constitution makes provision for such a structure, what further demands would you make?

[Mabuza] In the first place, we would like the homelands to disappear as ethnic political entities. Therefore, there is no question of us making any other demands.

If such a government is initiated, it should not have as its basis the present homelands system. And we will not make any representations to the South African Government in our present capacity as homeland leaders.

[NEW NATION] What is your comment on reports that your government receives the least funding of all the Bantustans because of your political stands?

[Mabuza] Yes, we are the most under-funded homeland and we find it a pity that there are organisations who do not appreciate the situation, despite our efforts to develop the region with the little funds we have been allocated. And the reason is as you have said: our political stand.

Pretoria has argued that it can not fund a government that is not in favour of its existence. Smaller homelands, such as Qwaqwa and kwaNdebele, have had the advantage of financing and have developed their infrastructure while we are battling with a bigger territory and fewer funds.

[NEW NATION] Are you in total control of the situation and able to avert any attempt at corruption by your cabinet ministers or government servants?

[Mabuza] When cabinet ministers make their declaration of interests at the time of their appointment, the question of corruption is clearly spelt out in the conditions of service. All their declarations are kept in a safe in my office. If any minister goes out of line, steps can be taken.

As far as I am concerned, it is difficult to detect any form of corruption. However, there are independent bodies which check our financial control of the administration.

## \* Variety of Firearms in Townships Described

### \* Police Confront AK-47s

91AF0079 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English  
23 Sep 90 p 13

[Article by Brendan Seery]

[Text] The mounting of light machineguns on Casspirs and other security force vehicles as part of "Operation Iron Fist" increases the townships firepower stakes dramatically.

According to SAP [South African Police] Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe, the machineguns are needed to combat the increasing number of attacks on police and army personnel and vehicles by gunmen equipped with AK rifles.

The official line is that the AK is a formidable weapon which can only be countered by employing machineguns.

General van der Merwe said in a statement this week that the use of machineguns in urban warfare situations was not unique to South Africa.

It would be madness for a policeman to try to tackle an AK-wielding gunman with a 9mm pistol or a shotgun (which are inaccurate and have short effective ranges).

### Not Invulnerable

Casspirs (with their armoured steel bodies and bullet-resistant glass) are designed to offer a high degree of protection for their occupants against small arms weapons like the AK, although they are not invulnerable.

But, there are weapons in the security force armoury other than machineguns which could be used against the AK.

Although the rifle has a reputation as being a rugged, reliable and simple weapon, it is surpassed in a number of operating areas by the existing R1, R4 and R5 rifles available to security forces, to say nothing of the MAG light machineguns which will be used in "Operation Iron Fist."

The AK and AKM design dates back to World War 2, and the weapon has become the most common infantry weapon the world has seen.

However, it has significantly less hitting power than both the R1 and the MAG, which are designed and made in Belgium and use the Nato 7.62 mm round. This is mainly because the AK round has less of a charge and its bullet is smaller. An AK bullet will not penetrate as far through wood, steel, brick and concrete as one from an R1 or MAG, and the AK becomes far less accurate at ranges over 300 m.

The AK, being lighter and shorter than the R1, is far more effective in house-to-house fighting, and a man with an AK carries more ammunition in a kilogram than one with an R1.

The advantages of wieldiness that the AK enjoys over the R1 is not so apparent when it is compared with the R4 and R5, which are also short and light. These weapons are made in South Africa and derived from Israel's Galil family of carbines, which in turn sprung from the original AK design.

R4s and R5s use smaller bullets, which effectively limit penetrating power, but the muzzle velocities of the weapons are much higher than those of the AK, R1 and MAG.

The combination of light bullet and high muzzle velocity produces a tumbling effect—either in the bullet's trajectory or once it has hit a "soft-skinned" target—which greatly increases damage. On humans, this means entrance wounds are small and exit wounds are big, and the weapons are as lethal as their bigger more powerful competitors.

The MAG, while described as a light machinegun, is nevertheless a formidable weapon. Its hitting power was often demonstrated in its ability to completely demolish a single brick-width wall from ranges of further than 50 m.

Used as a section weapon in both the Rhodesian and Namibian conflicts, the MAG was appreciated by soldiers for its reliability, but more for its devastating rate of fire, which often turned the tables in "firefights" against guerillas armed with AKs and Warsaw Pact light machineguns.

	AK 47/AKM Assault Rifle	MAG Light Machinegun
Manufactured	Soviet Union, East Bloc countries and China	Fabrique Nationale Belgium (in service with about 30 armies)
Rate of fire	About 600 rounds per minute	600-1000 rounds per minute
Muzzle velocity	710 metres per second	About 840 metres per second
Ammunition	Warsaw Pact standard 7.62mm in 30 round magazines	Standard NATO issue 7.62mm rounds in steel-link belts
	Calibre 7.62mm. Length 39mm	Calibre 7.62mm. Length 51mm
	Charge 1.62 g powder. Bullet (steel core) weighs 7.96g	Charge 2.85 g powder. Bullet (lead core) weighs 9.33g

### Less Accurate

One of the main characteristics of a machinegun is that its "spread" of fire is much greater than that of a rifle. While a greater area can be covered by bullets, the weapon is obviously much less accurate than a rifle.

This, though, is useful in keeping enemy heads down and

detering attacks, and is what MAGs would be used for in situations in which security forces are attacked.

However, the less accurate nature of the MAG, coupled with its high rate of fire and hitting power, could result in the words "killed in crossfire" cropping up in unrest reports.



In addition, the deployment of MAG-equipped Casspirs as "hard" targets could well trigger an equivalent escalation on the other side.

#### \* Availability of AK-47s

91AF0079 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English  
23 Sep 90 p 13

[Article by Sefako Nyaka]

[Text] The AK-47 has changed the face of township violence, but it's up against a formidable opponent now—the police MAG light machine gun.

It's all part of "Operation Iron Fist," as police claim their vehicles had come under AK-47 fire in the townships.

SAP [South African Police] vehicles have come under fire 13 times in the past three months, but this week police said they did not know how many times the gunmen were hugging AK-47s.

Sources who know about Soweto's black market in weapons say you can get an AK-47 through the network—but only if you are known and trusted: You have to have ready cash and the right contacts.

There are two simple checks: Don't hand over the money before getting the weapon because you'll be chased away at gunpoint; and make sure you don't get a "skellum"—a weapon that has been used in a murder.

A .38 in a gunshop costs more than R1,000 [rands] excluding tax, but it goes for between R100 and R400 on the township black market.

Gun violence in the townships is a gory mix. Apart from the security forces and the townships war there are lot of armed robbers, and even personal grievances are settled at the end of a gun barrel. And apart from the AK-47s, there are small-calibre handguns, pump action shotguns, and semi-automatics.

This month's total, so far, of gunshot wounds treated at Reef hospitals exceeds 500. Spokesmen say it is impossible to establish how many wounds are unrest-related and how many are due to criminal and other activities.

Soweto police spokesman Colonel Tienie Halgryn would not say how many people in Soweto had licenced firearms, or estimate how many unlicensed firearms he believed were in circulation there.

On average, eight armed robberies and three armed murders are committed daily in the sprawling township.

There are simply too many weapons and an almost anarchic lack of control. Colonel Halgryn said the only way to control unlicensed firearms in the townships was with the help of the public.

#### Security Guards

Even armed security guards, white and black, are targets, not protectors: 73 weapons have been stolen from them in the past eight months.

Recently, two men with a hand carbine killed a security guard and wounded his colleague before taking his shotgun. They opened fire on three policemen. Police recovered the shotgun and found a 9 mm pistol and a .38 revolver.

Police and supporting troops have also been victims, but there are no details. Colonel Halgryn confirmed to the SUNDAY STAR this week that some policemen had been robbed of their weapons.

But he would not say how many, or what disciplinary steps, if any, had been taken. Army headquarters said "as far as we know" no SADF [South African Defense Forces] member had had his gun stolen from him.

What is known is that by the end of August, 13 policemen have been killed, and 20 wounded, by attackers with AK-47s. Some of the police weapons were taken.

Speaking at a plenary session of the President's Council on Friday, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said during July and August this year, 1,057 police vehicles had been damaged after being involved in armed attacks, petrol bomb attacks and stone-throwing incidents.

There had been 20 attacks on police stations and 482 attacks on individual members of the force. More than 15 percent of these were armed attacks, Mr Vlok said.

In that period three traffic officers were killed by armed attackers, and their weapons were also stolen.

Gang warfare statistics have jumped recently, mostly between two gangs: the Jackrollers and the Comrades. More than half a dozen gang members on both sides have been killed, sometimes in daylight.

In Diepkloof, youths sprayed the home of a slain gangster where a night vigil was being held, forcing the family to bury him in a remote rural area.

Swaziland is the most likely point for smuggling AK-47s into South Africa.

Many of the weapons, with which Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] rebels in neighbouring Mozambique were armed during that country's civil war against the Portuguese Government, were never declared at the end of hostilities.

There could also be a certain amount of traffic in automatic rifles from Namibia and Zimbabwe, where they were also used by rebels.



**Angola****UNITA Destroys Bridge in Bie Province***MB2910062890 Luanda ANGOP in French  
1934 GMT 29 Oct 90*

[Text] Luanda, 27 Oct (ANGOP)—UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] destroyed the bridge on Uyue River in central Bie Province on 25 October. This bridge was often used by convoys carrying UN humanitarian aid to drought victims in southern and central Angola.

A communique issued by the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] chief of General Staff in Luanda reports that, with this operation, UNITA has destroyed four bridges over the last few days. Three of those bridges helped link the cities of Benguela, Huambo, and Bie.

The FAPLA chief of General Staff's communique also discloses that UNITA wounded two soldiers and one civilian when it ambushed two vehicles southwest of Caxito, the capital of northern Bengo Province, on 25 October. The communique concludes by saying that, in retaliation, the FAPLA forces killed two UNITA elements and captured an assortment of war materiel.

**Retaliation Promised***MB3010064290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0540 GMT 30 Oct 90*

[Text] Maputo [as received] Oct 30 SAPA—The Angolan Government has announced that it will strike the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement in retaliation for its attack on six bridges in central Angola. SABC's [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Africa desk reports that the bridges were apparently severely damaged and are unsafe for traffic.

**Zimbabwean Official Visits Namibe Province***MB2910202890 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Oct 90*

[Text] Sydney Sekeramayi, Zimbabwe's minister of state in the President's Office responsible for security, and Colonel Kundi Paiama, his Angolan counterpart, are in Namibe Province. They have ended their visit to Huila Province. Sekeramayi said his visit was within the framework of existing cooperation between the two governments in the field of security.

Commenting on the current changes in the People's Republic of Angola, Sekeramayi said the measures that have been taken are correct and show political maturity and consistency of the Angolan party and government leaders.

Col. Kundi Paiama, member of the Political Bureau and minister of state and security, said although we are waiting for peace, we should (continue) fighting. Therefore, he added, we must not fold our arms while the enemies carry out their bandit attacks. Col. Paiama said

the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and government have a historical responsibility toward the Angolan people, from Cabinda River to Cunene River, thus the reason for their fight to strengthen national unity and social well-being. He urged the residents to join the self-defense system in order to protect economic sectors and wards, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorists' favored targets.

He also addressed a message to FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] combatants, and members of the organs of security and internal order in view of their bravery in the defense of territorial integrity.

The Zimbabwean minister will tour the province's commercial and ore ports, and a fishing plant in Tombua District. Earlier, the visiting delegation held an informal meeting with the provincial government represented by [name indistinct], acting provincial commissar. Party officials also attended the meeting.

**Mozambique****Assembly Approves New Constitution for 30 Nov***MB3010112890 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Oct 90*

[Text] Yesterday, the People's Assembly Special Session approved a proposal to alter Article 200 of the Constitutional Revision Project. Under the terms of that proposal, the new national Constitution is scheduled to come into force on 30 November.

The final text of the Constitution will be submitted to the deputies of the People's Assembly for full approval on 1 or 2 November. The People's Assembly Special Session is scheduled to close on 3 November.

**War-Related Activities Monitored 22-28 Oct***MB2810194890*

[Editorial report] Following is a compilation of reports monitored 22-28 October on activities relating to the internal conflict. Items are listed by province.

**INHAMBANE**

A total of 11 Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] "armed bandits" have just surrendered to our authorities in Inharrime District. Two of the criminals who surrendered with their weapons told Radio Mozambique that they joined the "armed banditry" in 1985. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 28 Oct 90)

**MAPUTO**

The Mozambique Electricity Company has reported that the power cut observed at about 1800 yesterday was an "act of sabotage" by the "armed bandits" on the power-line between Ressano Garcia and Moamba. A company communique received at our newsdesk points out that Maputo is currently receiving power from alternate

sources and efforts are underway to urgently resume supply. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 27 Oct 90)

#### NAMPULA

A total of 50,000 war-displaced people lack food, clothing, and health care in Malema District. All of these people reportedly came from Niassa and Zambezia Provinces. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Oct 90)

In September, the "armed bandits murdered" 24 people and wounded 19 others during attacks on civilian targets in the districts of Monapo, Memba, Naburi, Murrupala, and Mogovolas. A source from the provincial military command in Nampula told Radio Mozambique that during the attacks the criminals burned 156 houses and 315 bags of cotton. The source added that the "armed bandits" kidnapped 67 people and looted a quantity of people's goods during the attack. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 23 Oct 90)

On 12 October, the "armed bandits" abducted two students during a dawn raid on the Merrope school hostel. The "criminals" stole food and property belonging to students and teachers. Afterward, the "armed bandits" set fire to 32 houses in a nearby ward. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 25 Oct 90)

#### NIASSA

More than 14,000 war-displaced persons living in Cuamba District need urgent food aid. A source with the Department for the Prevention and Struggle Against Natural Disasters in Cuamba said the people live in extreme poverty and lack means of subsistence. The source added that the number of displaced persons in Cuamba District has increased considerably compared to 1989, due to the war in the hinterland. Cuamba District currently has five accommodation centers for war-displaced persons. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Oct 90)

On 20 October, "armed bandits burned 50 homes and looted people's possessions in raids on the areas of Marara, Ponte, and Chamba in Changara District." These attacks occurred early in the morning and were "repulsed by a FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] unit stationed in Changara District." There were no reports of victims. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 23 Oct 90)

The Mozambican Armed Forces have freed some 750 people from "armed bandit captivity" in Mutarara District. These citizens were freed after the Mozambican Armed Forces had clashed with the "armed bandits" and carried out hot pursuit operations against them. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 25 Oct 90)

#### ZAMBEZIA

More than 30,000 people who were recently freed from "Renamo captivity" by Mozambican government forces in central Zambezia Province are said to be in "need of urgent emergency relief." The head of a United Nations mission, Mrs. (Sam Barnes), who visited Naburu locality of [words indistinct] (?district) last week, told the Maputo daily NOTICIAS newspaper that this area has

been receiving 30 people every day since August. She said the situation of these displaced people could become more dramatic because the area was difficult to reach. Mrs. (Barnes) said road and (?free) access routes have to be reopened as part of immediate solutions. Up to 300 tonnes of food supplies are said to be needed immediately in Naburu. (Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 22 Oct 90)

NOTICIAS newspaper has learned from the authorities in Ile District that "famine and acute illness daily kill at least 40 people in the area of Morrua." The source also disclosed that "an average of 30 people fleeing "armed bandit captivity" are arriving in Morrua daily. The local authorities also reported that more than 54,000 people live in extreme poverty, with poor health, and without any means for their own survival. Morrua administrative post lies some 300 km north of Quelimane, the provincial capital. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 24 Oct 90)

On 7 October, units of the Mozambican Armed Forces freed 371 people during an operation against an "armed bandit camp" in Imparta region. During the operation, our forces seized assorted war materiel, including four light weapons and one mortar. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 25 Oct 90)

#### Namibia

##### SWAPO Spokesman Denies FAPLA Infiltration

MB2910202490 Windhoek Domestic Service  
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] regional chief for Kaokoland, Mr. (Ken Mahurukuwa), has denied allegations that the local party office has been infiltrated by a FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] cell.

Mr. (Mahurukuwa) was reacting to recent claims by Democratic Turnhalle Alliance member Mr. Kuaima Riruako that FAPLA members are operating from bases in Kaokoland.

He said allegations that his office is cooperating with FAPLA in the abduction of Namibians are devoid of any truth. He challenged Mr Riruako to say where the the alleged bases are located, and asked him to identify the FAPLA soldiers operating at the SWAPO office in Kaokoland. Mr. (Mahurukuwa) also invited Mr. Riruako to visit his office.

#### Zambia

##### Kaunda To Dissolve Angola Peace Committee 'Soon'

MB2910195990 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1900 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia says he will soon dissolve a regional group of eight African countries formed last year to help end the 15-year civil war in Angola.

The official media in Lusaka quoted President Kaunda as saying that the committee was no longer necessary, because the Angolan Government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in Angola had opened direct talks. The committee consisted of presidents from Angola, Congo, Gabon, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The Angolan Government and UNITA are expected to hold their fifth round of peace talks early next month.

### Currency Devaluation Behind Fuel Price Increase

*MB2910185890 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 29 Oct 90*

[Text] The depreciation of the kwacha in relation to international oil prices is one of the factors that led to the recent 85 percent increase in the price of fuel in the country. Director of energy at ZIMCO [Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation], Mr. Evaristo Kasunga, said Zambia's currency has been depreciating while the cost of oil on the international market has been increasing since the August invasion of Kuwait from Iraq.

He said Zambia used to enjoy concessions in the purchase of oil from Kuwait [words indistinct] supply of stocks under the company's financed package, but he denied reports that Zambia had removed subsidies on oil, which, he said, did not exist.

Briefing the press in Lusaka today, Mr. Kasunga said the Bank of Zambia is looking for a country that would supply oil and arrange a financial package to help reduce oil prices. He explained that Zambia has no choice if the barrel price on the international market gained.

## Zimbabwe

### Police, Students in Running Battles on Campus

*MB2910101090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0953 GMT 29 Oct 90*

[Text] Harare Oct 29 SAPA—Riot police and a group of students were on Monday [29 Oct] fighting running battles on an otherwise deserted University of Zimbabwe campus, Zimbabwe's news agency, ZIANA, reports.

Police were firing warning shots to disperse a crowd of youths advancing on the institution's administration buildings, which have been under police guard since Friday [26 Oct] after rioting students set alight three offices in the complex. Police also fired teargas at students, who hijacked a delivery truck and set fire to trees on campus. The blaze threatened to spread to a nearby building. Registrar Zanga Zinyemba ordered other trees to be chopped down to prevent the fire from spreading.

A university council meeting, expected to take place on Monday morning to discuss the unrest, did not materialise due to the commotion, ZIANA reported. A lecture boycott, started last week in opposition to an amendment to the

University of Zimbabwe Act, has disrupted examinations due to start on Monday morning. Striking students reportedly forced others from their residences about 4am [0200 gmt] on Monday, telling them to leave the campus if they did not wish to participate in the protest.

### Further Coverage

*MB2910125890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1235 GMT 29 Oct 90*

[Text] Harare Oct 29 SAPA—The University of Zimbabwe's academic staff have decided to hold a demonstration on Tuesday against the University Amendment Bill, which has sparked a lecture boycott and student unrest since last Thursday [25 Oct].

The national news agency ZIANA reports that the decision by university lecturers to take to the streets was arrived at when an emergency meeting of the Association of University Teachers, which lasted for about three hours, was held at the university on Monday. The meeting had been convened to establish a staff response to the bill passed by Parliament last week. Lecturers are to don their graduation gowns for the demonstration, which would exclude students, in order to ensure a peaceful protest against the bill.

During debate at the meeting, the idea of presenting a petition to President Robert Mugabe, in his capacity as chancellor of the university, was rejected. The feeling was that the president and Parliament would not "listen" and therefore a "physical expression" of displeasure at the bill was necessary.

Also rejected was a suggestion that a statement be demanded from Vice Chancellor Walter Kamba, as chief academic officer, renouncing the new powers vested in him by the University Amendment Bill. It was argued that the matter was not one which Professor Kamba had the ability to change.

When the lecturers' meeting began on Monday morning, a simultaneous meeting of the University Council was supposed to have been held to decide on what action to take in the light of the present student unrest, which resulted in three offices being set on fire on Friday. This meeting did not, however, take place and was postponed "until further notice."

Acting Vice Chancellor Emmanuel Ngara was unavailable for comment on the future of the institution, where end-of-year examinations should have begun on Monday morning but did not, because of the student action.

The lecturers' meeting was informed by Registrar Ranga Zinyemba that five students, including Student Representative Council President Christopher Giwa and Secretary General Eric Mvududu were still being held by police. Provisional resolutions by the lecturers, which had been expected to be ratified on Monday, included a call to President Mugabe not to sign the bill, which amended the University Act.



"It should not become law and now the president, who happily is also the chancellor of the university, can reverse this unfortunate development," said the statement containing provisional resolutions.

It called on all deans and chairmen of faculties to resign from their posts with immediate effect and said no other academic member of staff should accept appointment to these positions. It also called on academic members of staff serving in various university committees to resign immediately and on others to refuse to fill positions thus left vacant.

The two calls were, however, rejected in favour of a "physical expression" in the form of a demonstration. The Association of University Teachers has not ruled out further steps, which it said were "under consideration."

#### \* New Cabinet Members Take Oath of Office

91AF0093A Harare THE HERALD in English  
21 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] One Minister of State and five deputy ministers who were appointed to new Government posts on Saturday were yesterday sworn in by President Mugabe at State House in Harare.

First to take the oath of loyalty to the State and that of Office, was Dr Swithun Mombeshora—formerly Deputy Minister of Health—who is now a Minister of State for Local Government, Rural and Urban Development.

The Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development, Comrade Joseph Msika, retains his position, but this time as a Senior Minister. He, however, did not take any oaths yesterday as he is already a member of the Cabinet, having been sworn in with the other members of Cabinet on April 9.

Second to take the oaths was Comrade Norman Zikhali, Member of Parliament for Magwegwe, who now becomes the Deputy Minister of State for Youth in the Ministry of Political Affairs. The new Deputy Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Comrade Florence Chitauro, was third to be sworn in.

The Member of Parliament for Bikita East, Comrade Gabriel Machinga, who was appointed Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, followed Cde Chitauro. The Deputy Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Comrade Chen Chimutengwende, then took his two oaths.

The last to be sworn in was the Deputy Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Comrade Jewel Kufandada. All the deputy ministers who took their oaths yesterday were not replacing anybody as there were none for the respective ministries when the new Government was announced on April 9.

Comrade Welshman Mabheba, who was appointed a Minister of State in the Ministry of Political Affairs, was not present at yesterday's swearing-in ceremony as he was still in Bulawayo.

After the swearing-in, which was witnessed by Vice-President Muzenda, Vice-President Nkomo and other ministers, Cde Mugabe congratulated the appointees.

## Ivory Coast

### Interior Minister on Presidential Elections

AB3010100090 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
2359 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Statement by Interior Minister Leon Konan Koffi at the Ministry of Interior in Abidjan on 29 October, on the 28 October presidential elections—live]

[Excerpts] Collecting the data has not been an easy task. Late last night, after the closure of the vote, we received a certain amount of data and we have continued to receive some more. Although we have not received all the data yet, we deemed it normal—as our compatriots are becoming increasingly impatient—to release the available data. We will finalize the data when we receive the small remainder. I will also say that the Supreme Court will examine these statistics and proclaim the results officially. Pending this, I would like to give you the following data collected by the prefectures.

A total number of 4,784,118 voters were registered for last Sunday's election and 2,940,131 votes were cast. There was a total of 2,886,986 valid votes. The breakdown of the valid votes is as follows: Candidate Felix Houphouet-Boigny, 2,350,540 votes; candidate Laurent Gbagbo, 529,446 votes. These figures represent 81.67 percent for Mr. Felix Houphouet-Boigny and 18.33 percent for Mr. Laurent Gbagbo. [all figures as heard]

Dear friends and compatriots, I would like to seize this opportunity to clarify the situation which has prevailed for some time on our country's political scene. Before and after the just ended presidential election, I was instructed by the head of state, in my capacity as the minister of interior, to take every measure to ensure that peace—so dear to Ivorians—total peace prevails during the elections all over the country. I was, therefore, advised to disregard any acts of provocation which, in any case, could in no way change the results of the election. Officials of my department and myself endeavored to follow these instructions, especially on Sunday, all over the national territory.

Now that the Ivorian people have voted freely, responsibly, and overwhelmingly for President Houphouet-Boigny, whose reelection was not surprising, I am duty bound to explain certain facts, in the supreme interest of the country, in order to shed full light on the situation and confront everyone with their responsibilities.

First, as you are aware, before the official takeoff of the campaign for the presidential election, a decision was made banning all unauthorized public gatherings, as the months of July, August, and September constitute a period of intensive farming activities in Ivory Coast.

Soon after his party was authorized, however, Ivorian Popular Front [FPI] leader Laurent Gbagbo decided to visit Korhogo, in the north of the country, where he had planned to hold a meeting with his three colleagues of the

Ivorian Workers' Party [PIT], the Union of Social Democrats [USD], and the Ivorian Socialist Party [PSI]. President Houphouet-Boigny, who is fully aware of the problems in that town, especially within the Gon family, which he considers as his spiritual family, instructed me to step up security there in order to protect, if need be, the residence of the member of parliament, Lasina Gon Coulibaly, where Mr. Gbagbo had planned to hold his meeting. We followed these instructions, as was witnessed by all our brothers in Korhogo. The threatening crowds were checked by our security forces, and Mr. Gbagbo and his friends were able to return safely to Abidjan.

But Mr. Gbagbo has not responded to this desire of peace and order, so dear to President Houphouet-Boigny and to the country at large. There are a few examples to substantiate this sad fact. First, before the presidential elections, Mr. Gbagbo went to Bonoua for a rally. He refused to hold the rally at a venue provided by the local subprefect and instead, held his rally elsewhere with the intention of challenging the local authorities. Their reaction was prompt and what was to be feared happened: destruction and disturbances, of which Ivory Coast had been hitherto spared. Since then, it has become a habit of Mr. Gbagbo and his fanatical hordes to throw stones, break and demolish property, and to loot. As you are aware, the Bonoua subprefect's residence was not spared such acts of which Mr. Gbagbo is so fond; it was ransacked, resulting in expenses for the state of Ivory Coast.

Second, in the north, Mr. Lansina Gon Coulibaly went to Sirasso Subprefecture for a rally. The local masses, who are longstanding supporters of the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast, refused to attend the FPI rally. Mr. Lansina and his men, who were thus rejected and driven back, planned to take revenge on Mr. Sanogo, the local mayor and member of parliament. That very evening, Mr. Sanogo's Korhogo residence, which Mr. Lansina knew very well, was ransacked and destroyed in reprisals for the Sirasso setback.

Third, miscellaneous facts: On the occasion of the tours initiated by the various political parties to educate their activists, the minister of commerce, as a member of the PDCI Political Bureau, left Agboville for Grand Morie, where he planned to hold a rally. On his way, he found that the road had been blocked by a huge tree trunk which was felled the previous night to prevent him from reaching his destination. The people, who were hired to remove the trunk, were unable to do so because they were afraid of falling into the provocative trap set by Mr. Gbagbo's henchmen. Informed about the development, President Houphouet-Boigny, PDCI chairman, recommended that the rally be held in a neighboring town.

Fourth, Mr. Gbagbo and his friends, who have benefitted from the enforcement of Article Seven of the Constitution—a constitution of which the president of the republic is the custodian—enabling them to create their political parties, have repeatedly issued countless

futile but annoying threats. Soon after their parties were authorized, they requested and demanded the dissolution of the government and the National Assembly, a measure that is not provided for by our constitution. The president of the republic disregarded this and allowed them to continue issuing threats, which are, however, beginning to annoy our activists who constitute the overwhelming majority of Ivorians.

Fifth and last, the incidents which marred the presidential election were all caused by Mr. Gbagbo's fanatical hordes. No PDCI activist or voter indulged in such acts. We have always followed the teachings of President Houphouet-Boigny, who recommends calm, serenity, and patience. But should we continue to accept the dictates of a minority group? In fact, although President Houphouet-Boigny, in a nationwide appeal on the eve of the election, urged everyone to do everything within their power to ensure peace, total peace, during the various scheduled elections in Ivory Coast, Mr. Gbagbo's fanatical and overexcited hordes, prompted by their leaders' call for hatred, marched through Abobo, Yopougon, and Koumassi districts, causing terror, issuing threats, and indulging in acts of destruction. In this regard, on Sunday—the election day—at 0600, before the opening of the polling stations at 0800, 50 ballot boxes were broken. These hordes would have continued with their acts had the forces of law and order not been vigilant.

This is why it is surprising to hear Mr. Gbagbo distort the facts—as he is used to doing—on the program of a foreign radio station, which has for some time readily recorded and broadcast such nonsense without even trying to authenticate the facts. Concerning his open threats to aliens, aimed at intimidating and preventing them from voting, Gbagbo's hordes regard as aliens not only non-Ivorian Africans from neighboring countries who have contributed for decades to the development of the country and most of whom have already voted in previous elections, but also, genuine Ivorians from other regions of the country. Ivory Coast, as an open, hospitable, and truly brotherly country, cannot condone such a mean attitude which tends to look on our brothers as subcitizens.

But what does Mr. Gbagbo want? In any case, we would like to remind our French friends, who for reasons that are of no concern of ours, support Mr. Gbagbo, to take into consideration the example of their current president, Mr. Francois Mitterrand. In fact, the long itinerary that led President Mitterrand to head his country should inspire Mr. Gbagbo, who claims to be a socialist like the French president.

You do not become president of the Republic just because you wish to. It is not automatic. You need political preparation or experience. You need time and long exercises in the school of life and politics. This is why President Houphouet-Boigny often repeats this thought by an American economist: There are two categories of men on earth; those who seek greatness, and

those who seek achievement. Mr. Gbagbo falls, undoubtedly, in the category of those who, without ever achieving anything, want to be great. And yet, Mr. Gbagbo, should have taken the cue from President Francois Mitterrand's rise to power. [passage omitted]

After many disappointments and after a long political struggle, Francois Mitterrand finally became president of the French Republic. Mr. Gbagbo, however, who has no political history, wants to become, as his own cousin Pierre Djedje described in the 27 October 1990 edition of *FRATERNITE MATIN*, a very important personality, living in luxury, something for which he himself has blamed honest citizens who have worked for a long time and saved money as we wish all Ivorians will do. Yes, we want to repeat that the threats and acts of intimidation and destruction perpetrated by Mr. Gbagbo and his hordes are neither a credit to them nor to our young democratic experiment. In fact, everyone knows that even before the voting exercise began, Mr. Gbagbo's hordes destroyed ballot boxes and voters' registers in Daloa and Issia and took away ballot boxes in Bonoua after the poll. What a shame.

President Houphouet-Boigny's instructions urging us to avoid Mr. Gbagbo's trap and acts of provocation were rigorously followed despite the profound indignation among PDCI activists, who constitute an overwhelming majority of Ivorians, as the election returns have shown. Mr. Gbagbo keeps daydreaming and issuing threats, and yet, no one has forgotten that six years ago, claiming to be the target of a so-called assassination attempt, he abandoned the group of young people he had misled and fled to France in order to enjoy generous aid and support from his French friends. That was not a very courageous and honorable act on the part of a man who now wants to be looked on as the boldest Ivorian. We are not oblivious to these facts.

President Houphouet-Boigny has always respected human lives. Throughout his very difficult political career, he has endeavored to avoid shedding a single drop of human blood and has granted clemency even to common law criminals sentenced to death. PDCI activists have been trained in this school of love, but their great understanding and high sense of brotherhood should not be overtaxed.

As President Houphouet-Boigny has repeatedly stated, Ivory Coast like all other African countries, is lagging behind in the field of development. Peace, which is the Ivorian's most precious treasure, should also be considered the unavoidable precondition for overcoming the challenge of underdevelopment. Mr. Gbagbo's friends should, therefore, advise him to stop dreaming, singing, and deceiving our compatriots who are affected by the economic crisis. We want to work in peace in order to overcome underdevelopment, our only true enemy. Mr. Gbagbo should stop misleading the youth, who are disturbed by the crisis, into banditry and utopia. It is among the youth that he recruits his best agents to perpetrate acts of destruction and looting. Mr. Gbagbo



will soon learn at his expense that the Ivorian people cannot be overtaken for long by demagoguery and gross defamation.

I have made these clarifications to enable everyone to understand that PDCI activists, mobilized around President Houphouët-Boigny, want true democracy, which implies diversity of affiliations in a context of unity. Such democracy, if well understood, can give rise to sound and creative competition profitable to our common fatherland, our beloved Ivory Coast, the country of genuine brotherhood. We hope that everyone will heed our appeal in the interest of true democracy.

#### **Soldiers Intervene at FPI Local Headquarters**

*AB2910134290 Paris AFP in French 1310 GMT 29 Oct 90*

[Text] Abidjan, 29 Oct (AFP)—Soldiers intervened late this morning at the local headquarters of the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI—opposition] in the working class district of Yopougon, Abidjan, AFP journalists said. The soldiers intervened to clear a roadblock mounted by young FPI militants across a street in front of the FPI headquarters. The soldiers then broke through a door to enter the premises but no arrests were made. Gendarmes were also deployed throughout Yopougon, yesterday, where militants broke several ballot boxes which, according to them, "had been stuffed" before the vote. Dozens of ballot boxes were destroyed in the Abobo working class district.

This morning, according to the partial results of the elections, the first with two candidates, President Felix Houphouët-Boigny won between 88 to 89 percent of the votes, as opposed to FPI leader, Professor Laurent Gbagbo.

#### **Popular Front Leader on Election 'Irregularities'**

*AB3010130890 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 29 Oct 90*

[Text] The Ivorian Popular Front [FPI] leader, Professor Laurent Gbagbo, has vigorously denounced irregularities in the presidential elections. During a press conference given by the FPI leader yesterday, Mr. Gbagbo denounced the stuffing of ballot boxes. Here is his statement to the press:

[Begin Gbagbo recording] I, especially, denounced the stuffing of ballot boxes and the fictitious polling stations in several areas in Abidjan. When our delegates arrived at the polling stations they demanded the opening of the ballot boxes before the beginning of the vote, but the representatives of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast refused to comply with this request. There were clashes between the two sides and the FPI militants overcame the PDCI militants. They subsequently opened the ballot boxes or broke them open and saw that the ballot boxes were already full of ballot papers. I gave the journalists, who were at the scene, the example of a ballot box that was opened in Abobo district and which

contained, before the beginning of the vote, 1,464 ballot papers for President Houphouët-Boigny and eight ballot papers for Laurent Gbagbo—fair enough, because they had to make me win some votes—yes, 1,464 ballot papers, before the beginning of the votes. [end recording]

#### **Liberia**

#### **Johnson Gives 'Final Warning' on Doe Forces**

*AB2910193090 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 29 Oct 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Liberia, there have been ominous words from the leader of one of the rebel factions, Prince Johnson. His forces have been fighting alongside the West African force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], against Charles Taylor's forces to the east of Monrovia. But now, he has complained that ECOMOG is failing to control what remains of the late President Doe's government troops, particularly now that relief supplies are beginning to arrive. From Monrovia, Scott Sterns telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Prince Johnson's complaint is that ECOMOG is allowing Doe's soldiers to roam the streets of Monrovia. He thinks they should be confined to the Barclay Training Center in central Monrovia. Prince Johnson said: This is a crucial time in our history, and we cannot assure the security of international relief operations when Doe's soldiers are stealing food from civilians. There is trouble coming, he said. You trouble civilians, and you trouble me.

Prince Johnson said that although there was no trouble between himself and ECOMOG, the cease-fire signed last week in Banjul would be invalid if reports continued of Doe's soldiers stealing rice from the special emergency food program now entering its second week of distribution.

Doe's soldiers are manning checkpoints and are roaming the deserted streets of Sinkor, as far as Spriggs Payne Airport. ECOMOG has so far convinced Johnson not to attack them, because Charles Taylor's rebels are a greater threat and ECOMOG commanders have repeatedly reassured Johnson that Doe's men will be contained.

But after weekend reports of refugees from the university campus being harassed by Doe's soldiers in Paynesville and Congotown, Johnson said that this was his final warning. He said that, in his view, it was not surprising that Nigerians who once funded Doe would now support the remnants of his Army. Nigerians account for about half of the five-nation ECOMOG force.

Johnson said that he still believed that Doe's soldiers would eventually surrender to Amos Sawyer's interim government, but he said if they did not he was prepared to (?divert) the full force of his commanders against them. In a meeting this morning with representatives of Medecins Sans Frontieres and Save the Children,

Johnson said that ECOMOG's inability to control Doe's soldiers threatened the return of full-scale relief efforts to Monrovia.

Throughout the weekend, volunteers continued unloading rice from a French-chartered boat. Once emptied, it is expected to carry 2,000 Guinean refugees back to Conakry. It will then return to Liberia, via Sierra Leone, with another 2,100 tons of World Food Program rice and tons of medicine from Medecins Sans Frontieres. [end recording]

### Radio on U.S. 'Complicity' With ECOMOG

AB2910184190 Gbarnga Radio of the National Patriotic Front in English 1900 GMT 28 Oct 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Words, not deeds clearly describes the attitude of the United States Government toward the Liberian people since last December when Liberians popularly rose up against the tyranny of Samuel Doe. In spite of the long-standing relations between Liberia and the United States, the Americans have constantly told Liberians that their current political crisis is purely internal and that Washington must maintain a neutral position in the conflict. Even the international community has been sitting on the fence, only wondering why the Bush administration was so insensitive to the plight of the Liberian people and not seeking ways to resolve the crisis and return peace to Liberia.

It is common knowledge that even the [word indistinct] allies of America find it difficult to conceive why Washington has remained reluctant in solving a rather manageable crisis in Liberia, a country traditionally known to be probably America's most reliable ally in black Africa. Why has America refused to do so? That is the question on the lips of all patriotic Liberians. The answer is simple: America has a hand in the conflict. Only the reason for that involvement is what we are now seeking for. Now, the Liberian people are beginning to fully understand. We all must now know the United States definitely what it is and how it desires ties with Liberia.

With Doe's death, [a] thousand revelations are emerging to confirm long-standing public suspicions that the United States has actively been supporting ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and coordinated its activities in Liberia with Ecomog. The Americans have constantly denied these allegations. But the truth of the matter is now before us.

The NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], Liberia's brave soldiers, have excerpts of intercepted communications proving that America is helping ECOMOG to kill Liberians and destroy our country. The soldiers intercepted a classified radio message between ECOMOG and the United States Embassy in Monrovia and the American naval vessel anchored in waters near Monrovia. In the radio communication, the ECOMOG

answered American enquiries about the strength and position of ECOMOG forces, including coordinated plans to attack the NPFL forces in the unprovoked war against the Liberian the people.

What more can better prove America's active involvement in the Liberian crisis in two radio communications between SSB [single sideband] radio tests and troops [word indistinct] coordinate? But with all that, the Americans continue to play on the intelligence of Liberians by claiming neutrality in the Liberian conflict. What a hypocrisy by a country known (?worldwide) to be Liberia's closest friend?

No doubt, America's involvement with ECOMOG to kill our people, destroy our properties, and loot Liberia has put Washington into an embarrassment and puts the sincerity of the relationship with us in serious question. No wonder the credibility crisis has led Washington to decline its part of a cease-fire monitoring group or engage in any military diplomatic moves to bring a speedy end to the conflict in Liberia.

Your complicity with ECOMOG tells us that you too support the planting in Liberia of a government changed abroad under foreign domination, a government without the consensus of the masses who rose against Doe's 10-year tyranny in Liberia. Please, know that Doe who [word indistinct] this concept for Liberians is no more. America, you have shown your true colors! You have given us words while your deeds are different. The only thing we want to say is you cannot stop us. Please, do not harm us. Leave us alone America!

### Senegal

#### Diouf Receives Malian Minister, Traore Message

AB2910144090 Dakar Domestic Service  
in French 2000 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Mr. N'golo Traore, Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, bearer of a message from General Moussa Traore and president of the Republic of Mali, was received this afternoon by President Abdou Diouf. The audience took place in the presence of Medoune Fall, minister of Armed Forces, and the Malian ambassador in Dakar. The Malian foreign minister later answered questions from Sily Mbaye.

[Begin recording] [Traore] [Passage indistinct] and more particularly African and international issues. It is within this context that President Moussa Traore asked me deliver to his brother and friend of Senegal, President Abdou Diouf, a brotherly and friendly message in line with efforts to strengthen relations between the two countries and, especially, to seek solutions to problems plaguing the entire African Continent.

As you know, President Abdou Diouf is in the forefront of the struggle for African unity and the search for solutions to African problems within an African context. In this regard, it is quite normal for regular consultations

to take place between Presidents Diouf and Moussa Traore at a time when Africa is confronted with [word indistinct] problems.

[Mbaye] In regard to problems, are you referring to the dispute between Senegal and Mauritania, to the future of the Senegal River Development Organization [OMVS], and to the crisis in Liberia?

[Traore] In fact, when you speak of the dispute between Senegal and Mauritania, you are actually speaking of the OMVS, because had the OMVS been a solid body, had we been able to go beyond the current achievements of the OMVS, I believe this dispute could have been settled. Since you have referred to this dispute, I would like to say that it is an issue of great concern to president Moussa Traore. He thinks over it night and day. He is seeking ways of contributing to the consolidation of the OMVS, especially, the restoration of greater comprehension between the Senegalese and Mauritanian peoples.

[Mbaye] Does Mali, for example, have any new diplomatic initiatives toward this conflict?

[Traore] Mali has always concerned itself with this issue. There are permanent contacts between Presidents Moussa Traore and Abdou Diouf, who telephone each other. I, therefore, believe they are engaged in a permanent task. We pray to Allah that their efforts will be crowned with success. [end recording]

#### \* Separatist Situation in Casamance Examined

##### \* Tension Escalated

91AF0035A Dakar SUD HEBDO in French  
6 Sep 90 p 3

[Article by A. Camara: "The General Remained Quiet"]

[Text] Officially installed in his function as military governor of Ziguinchor on 6 June 1990, General Amadou Abdoulaye Dieng quickly drew national public attention in general, and that of Casamance in particular, to himself. For two months, with overflowing activism, he conducted at an extraordinary rate meetings and public audiences with the various socioprofessional and ethnic groups in Casamance.

At the same time, the man revealed himself through his theatrics and statements, which were as thunderous as they were scandalous. In the end, he managed to upset a significant fringe of public opinion. Hence, not a day went by when he did not appear on the local air waves (ORTS [Senegalese Radio and Television Office] Channel IV) on the synchronized network within the framework of the network news and on television to scornfully denounce and censure the separatists and to reaffirm the demand for security. It was during one of his numerous remarks on the air that he made his strongest statement. Indeed, following the Badiana attack, General Dieng referred to the separatists as "cowards and

politroons who attack innocent civilians instead of soldiers." These statements, which some people called "irresponsible," had the effect of a...bomb and of a challenge in separatist circles.

Since then, matters have become more complicated for the national army, which is being attacked everywhere, during the day as well as at night, by separatist elements: an attack on an army liaison vehicle in Barcabamao, a trap against a resupply convoy at Kouring, the siege and shelling of the military post of Santhiaba Manjaque, ambushes against reinforcements, an attack on one of the roads leading to Bissau, clashes in various places in Casamance... Actions becoming more and more deadly.

If one is to judge by their behavior, these daily incidents of harassment against the army have generated an intense ambush psychosis among the military. In the middle of the city, they aim their military guns at the people. Paradoxically, General Dieng, who on last 12 June, told the village chiefs and rural community presidents that "Goor ken du ko beet" (a man should never allow himself to be surprised), has gone to ground in his governor's office. One no longer hears him talking about this problem. His silence is so troubling that some people are wondering if he really is in Ziguinchor. On the rare occasions when he has been heard it has been with regard to operation "Set," the Agutip [expansion unknown] action, the CRD [Regional Development Commission] conclusions.

#### \* 'Dangerous' Situation

91AF0035B Dakar SUD HEBDO in French  
6 Sep 90 p 3

[Article by Abba Camara: "Only the Weapon of Dialogue"]

[Text] Following the actions by rebels against the military post of Santhiaba-Manjaque and the murderous ambushes against army reinforcements, militarily speaking the situation in Casamance is deteriorating dangerously. Not a day goes by without reports of clashes, attacks, or ambushes. Having more and more sophisticated weapons at their disposal, according to reliable sources, the separatists from the Movement of the Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC) who are increasingly better organized, commanded, and advised (unified command), no longer hesitate to flout and openly defy the army in general, and the military governor, General Dieng, in particular whom, as one will recall, they have asked to put on his battle dress and come down into the bush. In turn pushing their theatrics to the limit, they have enjoined the people living in the border areas to evacuate and have invited the army to hand-to-hand combat. As a matter of fact, since the rumor started circulating that all soldiers from Casamance have been redeployed to the north and been replaced by those referred to as "northern soldiers," they have been rubbing their hands.

Whatever the case may be, the army, its self-esteem stung by this challenge (after all, is not its motto "they kill us, they do



not dishonor us"), is reacting and taking out its big guns. Thus, on Wednesday, 29 August, between 1845 and 1930 hours, the inhabitants of Ziguinchor could hear shells exploding in the Bademe sector, which reminded them of last May's tragic and violent confrontations between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau. These shellings apparently did not result in any human victims but appear to have caused serious ecological damage.

In addition, two huts in a Manjaque village were burned. The same scenario took place on Friday, 31 August, around 2200 hours in the sector of the Oussouye road. Let us note in passing that the five so-called separatists who were killed were in reality nothing but peaceful farmers from the village of Kaheme, shot down by way of reprisals (see the SUD-HEBDO issue of 30 August 1990). The LD/MPT [Democratic League/Movement for the Labor Party] confirmed this information in a communique dated 2 September 1990. That also gives credence to the theory according to which, being unable to distinguish between rebels and the rest of the population, the army is said to have been given the order to shoot anyone whenever an ambush occurs in a given locality. Does the mass transfer to the north of soldiers from Casamance fit into this perspective? Some people believe this to be the simple truth. These are all matters that complicate the situation and progressively settle the country into a nasty fratricidal war, which in time threatens national unity and cohesion. It is, as a matter of fact, in this context that according to reliable sources a clash occurred between rebels and soldiers during the night of 3 to 4 September near the village of Badiana, close to Bignona. Nine soldiers were killed during this confrontation. There is still time to stop these killings and open a frank and sincere dialogue in order to find, as is stressed by PIT [Party for Independence and Labor], "a solution that guarantees the interests of the people and national cohesion." There is still time to ward off the demon of the break up of national unity before the hand of the foreigner precipitates the cataclysm as is the case in Liberia. Because, to the extent that the state stands firm in its option of a military solution, the separatist movement will become more structured, more organized, and more and more armed. The Casamance equation is becoming more complicated as the days go by and constitutes a bomb for the country. France with New Caledonia, and the USSR with its nationalities, have given proof of the virtues of political solutions to these kinds of problems. The nation as a whole must become mobilized to solve this prickly issue peacefully.

#### \* Army Torture Alleged

91AF0035C Dakar SUD HEBDO in French  
23 Aug 90 p 3

[Article by Abba Camara: "More Torture"]

[Text] Between the army and the rebels, we are inexorably heading for an increasingly open war. Ambushes and other attacks are increasing on the side of the rebels, putting even unit patrols on the defensive. This is how the people

living along the border have described last week's attack on the small military camp of Santhiaba Manjaque. As a matter of fact, it appears that the inhabitants of the zone had been enjoined to leave the area.

During the night of Sunday to Monday, 13 August, 1990 it was the turn of the border police post in the small village of Adeane (District of Diattacounda) along one of the roads leading to Bissao, to be the target of an armed commando attack. There were no victims during this attack, but according to information from the area, the assailants apparently burned down the homes of the policemen and carried away their weapons. As a matter of fact, following the murder of three soldiers, the army in return is said to have proceeded in the same manner by burning huts and exposing the inhabitants of Kouring and surroundings to the sun.

On the other hand, four cases of death by torture have just been recorded. The victims' names were Boto Die-dhiou, a carpenter by trade; and Sana Coly, a farmer. Both were originally from the village of Dianki (District of Tendouck) and were living in Bignona. The third victim's name was Foujam Mane (he was from Balante) and the fourth was called Ibrahima Ekantoumère Diatta, originally from the village of Tendouck and living in Lyndiane Ziguinchor. The first two were arrested at their home on 28 July by members of the gendarmerie of Bignona and taken to the barracks of that locality, which some people refer to as the "Boiro camp of Senegal". They are said to have died there the next day, 29 July, as a result of torture. Afterwards their bodies were taken to the morgue of "Silence" Hospital in Ziguinchor. Their families, which remained without news for a long time, were not informed of their deaths until 10 August 1990. The bodies, which were three-quarters decomposed, were removed and wrapped in plastic material for burial on 11 August at 1145 hours in Ziguinchor. As for Foujam Mane, he was said to have been arrested in June and taken to Bignona. His family has just been informed of his death, which occurred more than a month ago. He is said to have been buried by gendarmes.

Finally the last victim, Ibrahima Ekantoumère Diatta was arrested by soldiers while farming in his field, in the sector of Bademe, around 20 July. Arrested and beaten by the soldiers, dying, he was apparently taken to "Silence" Hospital where he is said to have died a few moments later. Finally, according to various concurring sources, all the soldiers from Casamance (all ethnic backgrounds merged together), all considered to be "suspects," are in the process of being transferred to the north to be replaced by soldiers who did not originally come from Casamance.

#### \* Separatists Sentenced

90AF0035D Dakar WAL FADJRI in French  
24-30 Aug 90 pp 3, 4

[Article by Ousseynou Gueye: "Trial of the Casamance Separatists—The Answer of the Shepherd..."]

[Text] There is no longer any possible doubt: the state has opted for a strong-arm solution in the face of Casamance separatism. Never have such heavy sentences been meted out to "separatists" until the trial of Nkrumah Sane and his four codefendants.

At a time when voices are being raised just about everywhere to ask that a dialogue be started in Casamance, the trial of five "separatists" on 16 August before the State Security Court was seen as a government test in the face of the independence movement. Apparently, firmness prevailed with the severe sentence pronounced by the president of the State Security Court, Mr. Tidiane Diagne.

The five defendants were given heavy sentences, which so far had never been handed down to presumed separatists by this court of law. Mamadou Sane Nkrumah, considered to be one of the leaders of the movement, received a 10-year prison term, and his companion, Daniel Malou, eight years while the three others were sentenced to six years in jail. These sentences undoubtedly serve as a warning while at the same time demonstrating the state's determination to no longer show mercy in the face of irredentism. Thus they are settling in the logic of confrontation.

It was not for all that a spectacular trial. A small audience of about 30 people followed the debate while the verbal sparring took place in an Olympian calm.

#### Letter to Vieyra

The accused have one thing in common: all of them were arrested within the territory of Guinea-Bissau from where they were extradited during February 1989, having been charged with three counts of indictment: plotting against the internal and external security of the state, participating in the establishment of an illegal association, and discrediting the state institutions.

First, the facts: Mamadou Sane Nkrumah, freed in December 1987 after serving a five-year sentence at the St. Louis prison, was intercepted at the first border post in the company of Daniel Malou while in the process, according to the charges, of trying to make contact with the Bissau authorities to request aid in arms and a passport for Nkrumah. As proof of their guilt, a letter addressed to President Vieyra, written by Daniel Malou while dictated by Nkrumah. Following are a few excerpts: "...We are requesting aid in military equipment (weapons) either as credit or as gifts repayable in money to help us. If it is impossible for us to get help, then to take charge of any aid coming from abroad." "We are speaking in our own name and in the name of our leader, Augustin Diamacoune Senghor." "Our request includes a passport and a plane ticket for Mamadou Sane Nkrumah...." "...to be able to keep our collaborator in your country, as representative of the movement in order to achieve what you and your government would allow us on our soil."

Mamadou Sane Nkrumah did not admit these facts. His version is different: after leaving prison, the only identification he had was his release papers. As his passport had been confiscated, he decided to go to Bissau on 6 February to get another one. As a matter of fact, at his trial Nkrumah claimed Casamance nationality. And it was at the first control post, where he stopped to explain his motives, that he was arrested and taken to Cachao where, according to him, he found Malou in prison. The government's commissioner stressed that Nkrumah's statements are not the same as the ones submitted by the examining magistrate. Confessions that Nkrumah states he read and signed. The truth, explained Nkrumah Sane, is that "we were exchanged by the government of Bissau for elements of FLING [Front for the Struggle for Guinea-Bissau Independence]."

Daniel Malou, on the other hand, stated that he was caught while on the way to a funeral in San Domingo. Having lost his identity card, he traveled from Dakar to San Domingo with a lost-papers certificate. He was arrested, he said, when he requested a pass. Malou, whose mother is from Guinea-Bissau, denies meeting Diamacoune to inform him of what they were doing. Thus recanting a confession he made at the time of his first appearance before the examining magistrate. That statement, he disclosed, "I signed it under the influence of fear." The proof that he was tortured: the three teeth he lost after going through the offices of the security forces. How would you not sign any document under those circumstances, all the more so as the policemen apparently told him: "here you have only gotten the hors d'oeuvre, the main course and the dessert are yet to come."

#### Five Objections

According to the bill of indictment, the other three defendants were arrested while on their way back from the bush. Bertrand Sambou, Jonas Sambou, and Rene Diadiou have denied this on the witness stand. Bertrand and Jonas stated that they were looking for palm wine when they were arrested by soldiers from Bissau with their work tools. They were not in the company of Rene, whom they met in prison in October 1987. The latter, a student, claims to have been arrested while on the way to pay his sister in San Domingo a courtesy call before the beginning of classes.

There is also the fact that the defendants have absolutely denied belonging to the MFDC [Democratic Forces of Casamance]. They claim that they know of the existence of the movement only through newspapers. Earlier, before the defendants were examined, the lawyers had raised five objections. First a prejudicial question asked by Mr. Cire Cledor Ly: given that the acts committed took place in Guinea-Bissau, it remains to be seen whether the acts are punishable under the laws of the country in which the arrests took place. And it is up to the government's commissioner to provide the proof. Another objection raised: was the convention on extradition matters between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau, signed in 1975, respected? The attorneys also questioned

the reports which, in their opinion, were drawn up illegally. According to Article 49 of the Penal Code, the reports must be drawn up in the presence of the suspects. Similarly, Mr. Daouda Ba stated that the expulsion order did not specify precisely what the acts were that brought the defendants before the bar. In addition, added the attorneys, there was also a violation of the rights of the defense, which does not know how to plead the case because the expulsion order, as drawn up, does not exist under Senegalese law.

In his closing speech for the prosecution, the government's commissioner began by recalling a few basic principles. The reports, he said, were valid until a process of error has been set in motion by the examining magistrate. Consequently, it is not possible to go back over the first instruction reports in this matter, specifically over the statements included therein. Next speaking about the materiality of the facts, the state prosecutor exclaimed: "What better proof than a confession made before the examining magistrate." Hence, Nkrumah and Malou are said to have agreed on a clear plan by going together to Ziguinchor and deciding together to go to Bissau. In the eyes of Mr. Mansour Sy this proves that Article 73 of the Penal Code has been satisfied. There is a conspiracy from the moment that the decision to act has been discussed and agreed on by two or more individuals. The government's commissioner even felt that an attack against the authority of the state and the integrity of the territory had taken place. That is why he requested that the facts be relabeled with the introduction of Article 72, which provides for a life sentence. But if the judge does not accept Article 72, then he requested that Malou and Nkrumah be sentenced to 20 years in prison. All the more so, he said, as Article 80, which prohibits participation in an illegal association, has been violated. For the other three defendants who, according to him, are members of the MFDC and were returning from the bush, he has requested a five-year prison term.

#### **Stop the Massacre**

Obviously, the defense did not see it that way. The attorneys present collectively rejected point by point the allegations made by the government's commissioner.

According to Mr. Cledor Cire Ly, the extradition procedure was not respected since no extradition request had been placed in the record. Hence the word kidnapping, which he used to describe the transfer of the five defendants. And because that procedure was not respected, the whole case should be voided. After giving an historical overview of the MFDC since its establishment in 1947, Mr. Ly concluded that that movement had never been dissolved. There had simply been a pause in its activities... He argued against a conspiracy because, he said, "a conspiracy against the internal and external security of the state does not exist under Senegalese law." Similarly, he rejected the charge of conspiracy because words, speeches, or documents do not constitute elements of a conspiracy.

Following him, Lamine Segha Fall asked that "the massacre" be stopped. And this before sharing his concern in the face of the wave of repression that ultimately results in the fact that some people feel more secure in the bush than at home where they might be arrested at any time.

In turn, Mr. Daouda Ba attacked the reports that in the case in point had value only as simple information according to Article 417 of the procedural code. He returned to the letter to say first that it was not signed and that it is only a rough draft document, which cannot be attributed to his clients. Furthermore, his clients did not tell the first soldier they met at the border that they wanted to communicate with the president of Guinea-Bissau.

The last attorney to speak, Mr. Erasme Senghor, thinks that there is no reason for this kind of trial. In the end, he said, the main loser is the Casamance farmer who can no longer farm the land for fear of being arrested. He also asked that his clients be released. The president did not agree with them, but rejected all the arguments for voiding the trial during his deliberations on 20 August. Before sentencing their clients to heavy prison terms. As if the State Security Court intended to respond with firmness to the actions carried out on the eve of the opening of this trial by separatists in Boudiediete, at the border of Guinea Bissau, during which three people, all of them elderly, were killed.



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